BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA,

Corrected up to March 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,666—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts
2-0	7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12-0	7-
22-0	12-0	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palme	22-0	12-0
25-0	13-8		22-0	13-8
29-0	15-0		22-0	15-0
34-0	18-0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	34-0	18-0
38-0	20-0		38-0	20-

"C. P. & Co's stock and selection of Claret are the largest, and rank as the finest in India."

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889.
				Tuesday.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	16th July
L COROMANDEL	4499	900	I. Reeves	23rd ,,
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	30th ,,
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J. Orman	6th Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	13th ,,
BL PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	20th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	27th ,,
BL THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	3rd Sept.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	18th July
BORILLA	3511	600	M. De Horne	1st Aug.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	15th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th June 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Aug.	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Aug.	20th Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.	10th Oct.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th August 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 10, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th Aug.
IMPERATRIX (new)	F. Egger	4,600	650	5th Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 15

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Lussich	4,200	600	20th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	B. Vidos	3,500	550	11th July.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 14th June 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LABOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th August 1889 at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.

Owing to the Monsoon, Passengers are invited to be on board the steamer in the Prince's Dock on the morning of the 10th July.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

Vessels.	Tons.	Commander.	On or about
CLAN GRAHAM	3,000	C. Alexanderson	13th July.

PASSAGES are now available by this steamer at moderate rates. The Cabins and Saloon are on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For particulars as to passage-money, cabin plan, &c., apply to—

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes St., Bombay.

FOOT BALLS OF SIZES.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

The Rates, Terms, and Conditions of the

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

Will be found satisfactory by Persons wishing to combine the security of a first-rate British Life Office with the advantage of moderate rates.

SECURITY OFFERED	Funds in Hand	£1,407,678
	Subscribed Capital	1,620,315
		£3,027,993

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., General Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 17th July, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on 14th July, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on or about MONDAY, 15th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about MONDAY, 5th August, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 24th July.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 17th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th July 1889. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BHUNDARA	2,964	18th July.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 9th July, 1889.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

—"WHOSE VERY SOUL IS MADE OF FLOWERET'S BREATHS."—

GYMKHANA BOUQUET { KEMP'S } GYMKHANA BOUQUET.

This rare essence owes its wonderful strength and delicacy to the distillation of the richest perfume-yielding flowers brought from the most favoured parts of the world.

It is a lasting and refreshing perfume, peculiarly suitable for the Ballroom, Carriage, or

GYMKHANA.

The blending is perfect and its great age wonderfully develops its rare

BOUQUET.

Per Bottle Rs. 2. Per Case Rs. 3-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BANFF
PURE
HIGHLAND MALT
SCOTCH WHISKY.

Per dozen Rs. 24.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

DRYING BOTTLES
FOR DRYING AND MATURING
CIGARS.

1 Quart	2 Quarts,	4 Quarts,	7 Quarts,
Rs. 2-8.	Rs. 3-8.	Rs. 5.	Rs. 10.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MARGAUX BIJOU,
A SUPERB DINNER CLARET.

THIS excellent BORDEAUX WINE is harvested in the centre of that privileged district. Its special and peculiar savour is due to the excellence of the special Vines which grow there and nowhere else.

Like all other high-class Wines of the Gironde, it contains iron, which constitutes it a most delicious and natural strengthener.

Per dozen Rs. 20.

AGENTS: KEMP & Co., Limited.

WATERBURY WATCHES.

New styles arrived. Old styles reduced in price.

Rs. 6-8	SERIES "E"—OR LONG WIND. Owing to a large expenditure on plant, which increases the daily output, these watches can now be retailed at Rs. 2 less than formerly.
Rs. 13-0	SERIES "J"—IMPROVED GENT'S WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Seconds hand, Jewelled, Gilt three-quarter plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, quick-train visible movement, duplex escapement. Rs. 13-0

The finest watch ever produced for the money.

Rs. 13-0	SERIES "L"—SMALL-SIZED LADIES' WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Jewelled, Quick train, Gilt ¾ plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, visible movement, duplex escapement. Rs. 13-0

A good timekeeper, attractive appearance, sure to please.

The reputation already gained for Waterbury Watches will be sufficient to assure intending purchasers that these of new make are all they are stated to be.

All watches are guaranteed for two years.

Address orders to

WATERBURY,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR ALLAHABAD,
OR TO SOUNDY AND CO., LD.
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
Trade terms on application.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

BEST ENGLISH SADDLERY.

BRIDLES.

	Rs.	a.
PELHAMS—Plated or covered steel Buckles, ⅞ and ¾in. Reins, no Bit	10	8
Do. Complete with Bit	18	0
Do. Pony, no Bit	8	8
Do. do. complete with Bit	16	8
SNAFFLES—Plated or covered Buckles, 1 inch Reins, no Bit	7	8
Do. Complete with Bit	13	8
Do. Pony, no Bit	7	0
Do. do. complete with Bit	13	0
WEYMOUTH—Plated or covered Buckles, ⅞ and ¾in. Reins, no Bit	11	0
Do. Complete with Bit	22	0
Do. Pony, no Bit	11	0
Do. do. complete with Bits	22	0
BUSH OR AUSTRALIAN SNAFFLE—Useful for the Districts, 1-inch Reins, very strong, complete with Bit	9	0
HEADSTALL BRIDLE—1-inch Reins, with Halter Strap and Bit complete	7	8
WATERING BRIDLE—Complete with strong tin plated Bit	5	0
HEAD COLLARS—With non-corrosive Links and Buckles Rs. 3-8 to	5	8

WHIPS.

RIDING (Gent's)—Raw Hide, Whalebone and Cane, E.-P. mounts, Rs. 3 to	4	8
Do. do. do. Rs. 6-8 to	8	4
Do. do. E.-P. Greyhound's Head Mounts.	15	0
Do. do. E.-P. plain mounts, Russian Leather handle	11	8
Do. do. Silver do. do. do.	24	0
Do. do. do. Plain braided Gut Handle.	24	0
Do. do. do. Dog's Head mount	33	0
HUNTING (Gent's)—Braided Gut, E.-P. mounts, Buckhorn Handles, Rs. 5-4 to	15	12
Do. do. with Silver Mounts	20	0
Do. do. Malacca Cane, Stag Handle, E.-P. Mounts	9	0
Do. do. do. short length, loaded with Lead	4	8
Do. do. Braided Gut, Whalebone Handle, short length, Brass Hammer	12	8
Do. do. Whalebone Handle, full length E.-P. Mounts and Hammer	22	8
LADIES' CROPS—Braided Gut, E.-P. Mounts, Staghorn Handles	12	8
Do. Malacca Cane, E.-P. Mounts, Staghorn Handles	9	0
SPARE THONGS, lashed, for Ladies' or Gent's Crops	1	8
Do. LASHES (Silk) do. do.	0	8
LADIES' TWIGS—Plain braided Gut, E.-P. Mounts	6	4
Do. Russian Leather Handle, E.-P. Mounts	8	8
Do. Black or White braided, Whalebone Handles, and engraved E.-P. Mounts.	12	8
Do. Black braided, Whalebone Handle, chased Silver Mounts	18	8
Do. White braided Gut, Silver Mounts, Ivory Handle, very neat	24	0
Do. Black or White Gut, braided, Silver Dog's Head Mounts	30	0
Do. do. very unique Silver Mounts	30	0
DRIVING WHIPS—(single) best Lancewood E.-P. Mounts, Whalebone plain handle	7	12
Do. Seasoned Holly leather-covered Handles, plated Mounts	9	8
Do. do. Silver Mounts, Russian Leather Handle	21	0
Do. do. do.	24	0
Do. (Tandem) E.-P. Mounts, Leather Handle	10	8
Do. do. do.	13	0
Do. do. Whalebone handle	15	0
Do. do. Silver Mounts, Russian Leather Handle	22	8
Single Spare Tongs, lashed	1	8
Tandem do. do.	2	4
Spare Lashes, Silk	0	8
GUT GIG CROPS—50 inches long, with Thong lashed, complete	9	8
AMERICAN BUGGY WHIP—Whalebone, E.-P. Mounts	14	8
GUT TONGA WHIPS—Electro Mounts, 5 ft., very stout	11	0
Do. do. Brass Mounts, 3 ft.	6	12

DOG WHIPS—Malacca Cane—

Cord Button.	Gut Button.	Dog's Head Whistle.
Rs. 2	Rs. 2-4	Rs. 3-8

DOG WHIPS—All Staghorn and Whistle	5	4
WHIP SOCKETS—Patent Leather Straps, complete Rs. 2-4 to	4	0
RICARDOS—(Gent's) E.-P. Mounts, Buckhorn Handles	11	0
CHOWRIES OR RIDING CANES—With Fly Switch and Silver Mounts	12	8
RIDING CANES—Silver Mounts	3	12
CRUPPERS—Round Dock, each	2	0
HOLSTER STRAPS—Brass Buckles, per pair	2	4
LIP STRAPS—Covered Buckles, each	0	12
SPUR LEATHERS—Brown or Black, per set	1	0
GREYHOUND STARTERS	12	8
Do. do. Sup., Improved	24	0
DOG SLIPS	5	0
Do. Improved	8	0
DOG COUPLES—Steel Chain, Brass Centre Swivel	4	0
DOG LEADS—Round and Flat Leather, Nickel Swivel as. 14 to	1	8
DOG CHAINS—Best Steel, Plated Rs. 2 to	3	8

DOG COLLARS—Brown or Black Leather and Brass Name Plate—

¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.
Re. 0-12	Re. 1-4	Re. 1-12	Rs. 2-4.

DOG COLLARS—With Plate and Studs.

¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.
Re. 1-4	Re. 1-12	Rs. 2-10	Rs. 3-4

Also a variety of others in Plain and Fancy Leathers, Nickel-plated Chain and solid White Metal Collars, in various sizes.

BITS.

	Rs.	a.
SNAFFLES.—Best Tested Steel, Plain and Twisted Bar or Chain Rs. 6 to	7	8
Do. Pony do. ,, 6 to	7	8
Do. Hanoverian do.	6	12
Do. Gag do.	8	0
"PELHAMS."—Plain or Twisted Bars	8	0
Do. Pony ,, ,,	8	0
Do. (Lady's) ,, ,,	8	0
WEYMOUTH OR CURB.—Plain or with Sliding Bar	9	4
Do. do. Pony ,, ,,	9	4
Do. do. Lady's (Fancy Checks)	9	12
BRADOONS.—Hunting or Ring	2	8
Do. Pony do.	2	0
THE CHIFNEY.—For Hard Mouths	12	0
Do. Pony do.	12	0
THE POLO.—One of the latest styles	9	8
WILSON'S SNAFFLE.—Twisted or Jointed	4	8
THE LIVERPOOL.—Twisted on one side and plain on the other. A great advantage with Horses having Tender Mouths	10	12

SPURS.

	Rs.	a.
HUNTING—Improved Rowels, Steel or Electro-plated, long, medium, and short Necks, per pair	5	0
MILITARY—Jacks, Steel, with Chains and Straps	8	4
Do. do. Brass do.	7	8
Do. Box, Steel	8	12
Do. do. Brass	7	8
Do. Dress, Plated	7	8
POLO—Best Steel	4	12
Do. Plated	4	8
RACING—Steel extra, long and short	3	8
TROUSERS—Black Japanned	3	0
Do. Skeleton Heel with Boxes	4	8
LADIES'—Steel each	4	0
Improved Spare Boxes per pair	1	8
Spare Regimental Steel Spur Chains	1	8
Do. Curb Chains each	1	0
STIRRUP IRONS—Best Steel	6	0
Do. Racing	5	4
Do. Ladies' Safety	14	8
STIRRUP LEATHERS—1½ inch, improved Buckles (Patented) per pair	6	4
Do. do. 1¼in. best Tested	4	8
Do. do. 1in. Racing	4	0
SADDLE CLOTHS—Best Woven Felt, Panel shape, Grey, Blue, and Fawn	4	0
Do. superior do.	5	12
Do. Ladies,' various Colours	7	3
SADDLE GIRTHS—All Wool, Blue, or White, best tinned Buckles, Buff shapes, per pair. Rs. 3 0 to	6	12
Do. Pony do.	4	0
Do. Cord	4	8
Do. Hide, best plated (Raw)	5	4
Do. Regulation Blue	6	8
Do. Melton or FitzWilliam's White, Blue, or Fawn Rs. 7 0 to	9	4
Do. Pony do. do. Blue or White	6	12
SURCINGLES—Woollen Wove each	3	0
Do. Leather ,,	3	12
BODY ROLLERS ,,	7	8
KNEE CAPS—Kersey with Leather Fronts, per pair	6	0
Leather, padded with Felt ,,	5	0
Fetlock Boots ,,	4	8
Speedy Cut Boots ,,	5	8
MARTINGALES—Flat Leather Buckles, Nickel Rings	3	8
Do. Round Leather Buckles	6	0
Do. Running do	3	8
Do. With Hunting Breast-plate,		
Do. Covered Steel Buckles, Nickel Rings	7	4
HUNTING BREAST-PLATE—Plain Covered Buckles, Plated Rings	5	8
SADDLES—Polo or Light Hunting, all over Hogskin, weight under 9lbs., including Girths, Irons, and Leathers.	70	0
HARNESS—Single Set, Brass Mounted	120	0
Driving Reins (single), Brass Buckles	11	0
Driving Reins (double)	22	8
Rein Holders, Patent Leather Rs. 3 and	3	8
LAMPS—Best Japanned, Silver-plated, Moon-faced Reflector per pair	36	0
Do. do. Silver Mounted, Fluted Moonface, Silver-plated Reflector	45	0
Do. Silver Mounted, square faced	27	0
Do. Best Silver Mounted, Side Lights and Reflector, with improved Patent Candle Safety Tube	33	0
Do. Dash Board, superior each	12	0
Do. Stirrup Lamps per pair	6	12
RUG STRAPS—Very strong—		

Size	2½ by 36	1 by 48	1½ by 60	1½ by 90 ins.
Price	Rs. 3-0	Rs. 4-0	Rs. 5-12	Rs. 7-8
Smaller sizes from				Re. 1-4

CURRYCOMBS—Pressed, 6 bar, no handle, can be used either side, each 8 ans.; per doz.	5	8	
Do. Superior do. ,, 12 ,, ,,	8	8	
Do. The HUMANE—Will not scratch or tear, each Re. 1-4	13	8	
HORSE SCRAPERS—Double Handles	1	12	
NEWMARKET BANDAGES—Superior, per set	4	0	
WHIPCORD—Brown per lb.	4	8	
Do. Assorted Colours ,,	4	0	

Also all kinds of Horse Brushes and Stable Gear.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GOLF KIT.

A FRESH SUPPLY TO HAND FROM THE CELEBRATED TOM MORRIS AND MESSRS. FORGAN.

PUTTERS, DRIVERS, MIDDLE AND SHORT SPOONS. Each Rs. 5.

CLEEKS, IRONS, AND NIBLICKS. Each Rs. 6.
THE "ECLIPSE" BALLS, per doz. Rs. 10-8

POONA, Temple House, Camp. & Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD. { BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S UMBRELLAS.

Myrtle Green, Brown and Black, Rich Twill Silk. { FOX'S PATENT STEEL LOCK RIB PARAGON FRAMES. } Superior Sticks, Natural and Silver-mounted Handles,

Rs. 12-8, Rs. 14-8, Rs. 16-0, Rs. 17-8 to Rs. 40-0.

SUPERIOR QUALITY EXTRA LIGHT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW PIANOFORTES WITH TRANSPOSING APPARATUS.

THIS Apparatus is a most useful improvement recently introduced in a most perfect form. By a simple arrangement the Pitch can be lowered or raised a semi-tone, a tone, or several tones. In this manner Soprano or Tenor songs can be instantaneously transposed, so as to render the Accompaniment adaptable to Contralto, Baritone, or Bass voices. This advantage will be at once seen by all Singers.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., have just received a Stock of these Pianos, manufactured especially to suit the Indian Climate, with Solid Iron Frames, and they can confidently recommend them to stand the severest tests, as better Pianos have never before come to India.

PRICES IN EITHER AMERICAN, WALNUT, OR BLACKWOOD.

	Rs.
No. 1 (to change 2 semi-notes)	750
,, 2 ,, 5 ,,	775
,, 3 ,, 5 ,, to 1 Octave, with new Tuning Apparatus	1,300

TERMS FOR HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

BOMBAY, Opposite the Clock Tower } AND { POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

PHENACETIN-BAYER.

THE NEW ANTIPYRETIC AND ANTI-NEURALGIC.

Since the discovery of this valuable product, the Medical Profession both here and at home have unanimously pronounced it the best and safest means of reducing the temperature with certainty in all diseases in which fever is a symptom.

As an antineuralgic, its action in relieving the pain of neuralgia, rheumatism, &c., is instantaneous and certain.

Being tasteless, odourless, and ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS, it may be administered to children as well as adults for any length of time.

Put up in original bottles, ½ oz. and 1 oz. each.
Price.—Re. 1-2 and Rs. 2-2.

PHENACETIN-BAYER LOZENGES,

Containing 4 and 8 grains each.

These are prepared in such a way as to contain an exact dose in a small compass and to DISINTEGRATE COMPLETELY and READILY. In this respect they are much superior to any COMPRESSED TABLETS, in which the drug is compressed so tightly, as in many cases to be incapable of solution in the stomach.

Prices:—

8-grain Lozenges—Per bottle of 15, Re. 1.
Per bottle of 100, Rs. 5-4.

4-grain Lozenges—Per bottle of 30, Re. 1.
Per bottle of 100, Rs. 2-10.

SULPHONAL-BAYER.

THIS new Hypnotic has met with extraordinary favour among the Medical Profession and the Public in India, since its introduction by us, chiefly on account of the following:—

1. Its perfect freedom from odour and taste.
2. In cases of nervous sleeplessness it acts as a hypnotic in doses of 15 to 30 grains with almost certain promptness, and causes a fresh, quiet sleep of from 5 to 8 hours' duration, from which the patient awakes thoroughly refreshed.
3. Sulphonal-Bayer affects neither the temperature, pulse, nor respiration, and on this account it deserves the preference over Morphia and Chloral, in febrile diseases, and all affections in which there is reason to fear weakness of the heart's action.
4. It may also be safely employed for children.

It does not produce a craving or lead to a "habit," and produces no ill after-effects; so that with Sulphonal at hand the distressing complaint of sleeplessness, which in a tropical climate is particularly so, ought no longer to be experienced.

In original bottles, ½ and 1 oz.
Price.—As. 14 and Re. 1-9.

SULPHONAL-BAYER LOZENGES.

Containing 1 gramme (15½ grains) each.

Prepared on the same principle and possessing the same advantages over the Tablets as the Phenacetin Lozenges. *Dose.*—One Lozenge in the evening or when necessary.

PRICES:—

Per bottle of 12	Re. 1
,, ,, 25	Rs. 2
,, ,, 100	Rs. 7-12

Descriptive Pamphlets free on application.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR THE ABOVE PRODUCTS,

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,

Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.

SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

MONSOON CLOTHING.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce the arrival of their WATERPROOF CLOTHING, made SPECIALLY for INDIAN WEAR, being sewn throughout, so that they cannot possibly come apart.

For Mofussil Orders, send Height and Size round Chest.

	Rs.	a.
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Coats, light and durable, all sizes, each	9	8
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Inverness Capes, very light, all sizes, each	16	8
Cap to match the above... Rs. 3 8. Leggings... per pair	4	8
Drab Steam Vulcanized Coats, stout and strong, will withstand the heaviest rain, a splendid Garment for ship Captains, Pilots, &c. each	25	0
Brown Cashmere Coats, with Cape, thoroughly Ventilated, the Waterproofing between two Cloths, and cannot possibly stick or melt when rolled up roughly. A special article, will last for years	33	0
Inverness Capes as above	35	0
"Regimental Capes," Dark Blue Twilled Paramatta, best quality, made, will never stick, all sizes	45	0
Fawn Twilled Serge Coats, Waterproofing between two Cloths, Perfect Ventilation, the Best Waterproof Garment made	45	0
Ladies' Waterproofs, light and durable	25	0
Tan Canvas Waterproof Leggings, for lacing pair	6	8
Waterproof Tan Canvas Hold-alls, for Travellers from	18	8
Stout Waterproof Ground Sheets, fitted with Brass Eyelets, 84 by 48 in.	15	8
60 in. Drab Twill Sheeting, Waterproofing between two cloths per yard	5	8
Oriental Driving Aprons, lined plaid	18	8

THORPE & Co.,

SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE
BOMBAY.

HARRY STANLEY'S OPERA COMPANY FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY, COMMENCING SATURDAY, JULY 13, THEIR GRAND AND REFINED MINSTREL AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE CELEBRATED

AUSTRALIAN QUARTETTE,

Messrs. T. EMPSON, T. J. LIDDIARD, J. F. PACKARD, ALEX. BOYD.

First appearance of Miss Maitland
First appearance of Miss Amelia Santley
First appearance of Miss Carlton
First appearance of Miss Delia
First appearance of Miss Queeny Hodge
First appearance of Miss Stephenson
First appearance of Miss Steward
First appearance of Miss Jessy Bond
First appearance of Mr. W. Richards

Box Office at Messrs. Soundy and Co.'s Music Warehouse.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are again invited for the work of CONSTRUCTING QUARTERS for the Lady Superintendent and Sisters in connection with the St. George's Hospital, Bombay.

Tenders duly signed, sealed, and endorsed to be delivered at the office of the Undersigned until 1 p.m. on the 22nd instant.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 9th July 1889.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS AND CONTRACTORS.

THE District Board of Ahmedabad having recently acquired a site measuring 7,689 square yards in front of the Railway Station of Ahmedabad are prepared to let it on a building lease for the construction of a Travellers' Bungalow or Hotel. The large number of tourists and business men who now visit Ahmedabad render this a favourable opportunity for investment. For particulars apply to Collector and President, District Board, Ahmedabad.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Collector and President,
District Local Board, Ahmedabad.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 1st August 1889 the licensed distillers of Toddy Shall at each of the public distilleries named in the margin established in the districts of Thana and Colaba, under Section 15 of the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878, will be required to pay the cost of the Government establishments employed for supervision at each of the said distilleries. The cost will be recovered in advance on the first day of each month.

Thana District.	
1.	Vesava in the Salsette Taluka.
2.	Bassein.
3.	Mahim.
4.	Wadvan in Dahanu Subba.
5.	Nargol in Umbargaon Mahal
Kolaba District.	
1.	Uran in Panwel Taluka.
2.	Revadanda in Alibag Taluka.

2. On and after 1st August 1889, the licensed distillers of toddy spirit at the said distilleries will be prohibited from purchasing raw toddy for distillation from any licensed vendor of toddy. The distillers will be required to take out tapping licenses under the usual conditions in their own names or in the names of their servants.

3. Applications for distilling licenses should be submitted to the Collector of the district concerned without delay. If any of the existing licenses, which expire on the 31st instant, be not renewed for the ensuing year, all stocks of toddy spirit belonging to those distillers which may remain in the distilleries on the 1st proximo are liable to confiscation by Government under clause 16 of the existing license. The owners are, however, permitted a period of one week, viz., to 8th August, within which they should remove to Bombay the balance of their stock, on condition of payment of still head duty at the rates then in force on toddy spirit issued from the public distilleries in Bombay City.

4. The public are also informed that Government are prepared to receive favourably any applications that may be made for the establishment of private toddy distilleries in the Thana and Kolaba districts on the terms and conditions prescribed for the Bandup distillery, and other private distilleries in other parts of the Presidency, and that conditions have been inserted in the spirit farm licenses sanctioned for the Thana and Kolaba districts enabling the farmers to obtain supplies of toddy spirit from any licensed toddy distillery and to sell it by retail within the maximum rates exceeding by 6 annas per gallon 25° U. P. and by 3 annas per gallon 60° U. P., the maximum retail rates allowed for mowra spirit. Persons willing to establish private toddy distilleries under the above conditions should submit their applications to the Collector of the district concerned, and furnish particulars as to the locality of the proposed distillery, and the probable number of trees to be tapped for raw toddy for distillation.

Forms of distilling and tapping licenses and counterpart agreements may be seen at the offices of the Collectors of Thanna and Kolaba and of the Commissioner of Abkari at Bombay and Poona.

T. D. MACKENZIE,
Acting Commissioner of Abkari.

Poona, 10th July, 1889.

THE following description of the ABKARI arrangements as regards the tapping of trees and the sale of raw toddy sanctioned by Government for the Thana and Kolaba districts from 1st August 1889 is published for general information :—

1. The rates of tree tax at present sanctioned by Government will be continued for the next year.

2. Tapping licenses will be issued to owners of trees to tap their trees and draw toddy solely for domestic consumption on payment of tree tax only. The number of trees licensed to be tapped for domestic consumption will be limited to 1 cocoanut or brab tree, or 2 date trees, for each adult member of the tapper's family, subject to a limit (as at present) of 5 cocoanut or brab, or 10 date trees. The trees thus licensed to be tapped should be trees growing in one and the same survey number, provided that the Collector, or Assistant, or Deputy Collector in charge of the sub-division may relax this latter restriction for special reasons.

3. Tapping licenses will be issued to tree owners and to actual occupants of lands on which toddy-producing trees are grown, who, in consideration of the payment of a fee of Rs. 10 for each booth, shall be allowed to sell, for consumption in the raw state only the produce of the trees which they may be respectively licensed to tap, at tree-foot-booths established at places appointed by the Collector. The licensees shall be permitted to employ persons approved by the Collector to tap their trees and to manage the business of their booths. The trees thus licensed to be tapped should be trees growing in one and the same survey number, but the Collector or Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of the sub-division may relax this restriction for special reasons.

4. Licenses for the sale of toddy at shops will be issued on payment of a fee of Rs. 10 per license. Licensed shopkeepers will be required each to make his own arrangements for his toddy supply. Licenses to tap trees for the supply of a licensed toddy shop will be issued only to the licensed shopkeeper, *or on his application* to the persons nominated by him and approved by the Collector.

5. In granting tapping licenses of *all* kinds, the Collecteor shall exercise a careful discretion with respect to local wants, and shall not permit in any case more trees to be tapped in any locality than the number necessary to supply the existing licit demand of the locality.

6. Before any tapping license is granted the applicant must satisfy the Collector that he is the actual owner of, or has acquired a right from the owner to tap the trees, for the tapping of which he seeks permission.

7. The number of tree-foot-booth or toddy shop licenses to be granted in each taluka shall be fixed by the Collector, who shall have full discretion to limit, and is required to limit, the number of licenses of each kind to be granted to the number required, according to his own estimate, to supply fully the licit demand for toddy for consumption in the raw state of each locality concerned.

8. Where there are several applicants for the same tree-foot-booths or toddy shop, all or several of whom are equally eligible, the licenses for the tree-foot-booths or shops, as the case may be, shall be sold by auction at an upset price of Rs. 10 per license.

9. The concession hitherto allowed to tappers for domestic consumption and for the supply of tree-foot-booths, permitting them to sell toddy to licensed shopkeepers and distillers is withdrawn. They will be allowed to tap only for the supply of their own wants, as tappers may reasonably be required to take on themselves the risk and consequences of tapping too many trees and drawing more toddy than they can lictly dispose of: any surplus toddy drawn and left on their hands can be utilized for the manufacture of vinegar on the tapper's own premises. Similarly a licensed toddy shopkeeper is prohibited from selling toddy to any other licensee of a tree-foot-booth or shop or to a distiller.

10. Licensed retailers of toddy shall not sell more toddy to one person in one day than the quantity allowed for the time being to be transported without a permit.

11. The maximum selling prices fixed for the retail sale of toddy at toddy shops and at tree-foot-booths are shown below :—

	Per bottle of 8 drams. At booths.	At shops.
In the Umbargaon Mahal and Dahanu Subba of Thana District	4 Pies.	6 Pies.
At all other places in the Thana District and in the Kolaba District	6 Pies.	8 Pies.

12. Forms of licenses and counterpart agreements may be seen at the offices of the Collectors of Thana and Colaba, and of the Commissioner of Abkari at Bombay and Poona.

T. D. MACKENZIE,
Acting Commissioner of Abkari.

Poona, 10th July 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned is prepared to accept tenders for the OPIUM FARMS of the Panch Mahals, Thana, and Kolaba districts for the year from 1st August 1889 to 31st July 1890 on the minimum vend system.

Panch Mahals with Narukot	lbs. 2,500
Thana	,, 1,500
Kolaba	,, 600

The Commissioner has decided that the minimum vend for each of the districts shall be as shown in the margin.

The conditions of the license are the same as those prescribed in the existing license, and may be ascertained on application to the Collector of the district concerned.

Applications for each separate farm should be submitted to the Commissioner of Opium at Poona not later than noon on Wednesday, the 24th instant. Each application should be accompanied by a Huzur Treasury receipt for Rs. 1,000, which will be returned in the event of the tender not being accepted.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept any tender or to give any reason for the rejection of any tender.

T. D. MACKENZIE,
Ag. Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari.

Poona, 10th July 1889.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE COUNTRY SPIRIT FARMS of the Districts of Thana and Kolaba, including Javhar State and Sudhagad Mahal of the Bhor State, for a period of one year, commencing from the 1st August 1889, will be disposed of on the following conditions :—

1. The distillation and sale of toddy spirit will be disallowed, as heretofore, in the Talukas of Vada, Bhiwndi, Kalyan, Shahapur, Murbad, and Karjat, and in the Javhar State, in the Thana District, and in the Talukas of Pen, Roha, Mangaon, and Mahad, the Kharapat portion of the Alibagh Taluka, and in the Sudhagad Mahal of the Bhor State, in the Kolaba District.

2. The Mowra spirit to be sold throughout both the districts shall be the country spirit manufactured at the licensed distilleries at Uran and Bhandup, and the toddy spirit to be sold in the Talukas of Salsette, Bassein, Mahim, and Dahanu and in Umbargaon Mahal of the Thana District, and in Panwel Taluka and the Baghayat portion of the Alibagh Taluka of the Kolaba District, shall be the country spirit manufactured at the licensed public or private toddy distilleries, if any, in either district or in Bombay.

3. Still-head duty will be levied on all Mowra spirit issued from any of the aforesaid licensed distilleries for sale in the Thana and Kolaba districts, at the rate of rupee (1) one and annas (8) eight per gallon of 25° U.P. strength and annas (12) twelve per gallon of 60° U.P. strength. Still-head duty will be charged at the same rates on all toddy spirit issued from any of the licensed toddy distilleries, as aforesaid, for sale in those tracts where the sale of toddy spirit is allowed. But in consideration of the payment of tree tax on account of raw toddy used in the manufacture of the spirit, a drawback will be allowed, as at present, at the rate of rupee (1) one per gallon of 25° U. P. strength. The net duty, excluding drawback, which will be charged on toddy spirit will be, at the rate of annas (8) eight per gallon of 25° U.P. strength and annas (4) four per gallon of 60° U.P. strength.

4. The farmers will be required to retail country spirit at prices not exceeding those shown below :—

	Mowra spirit.		Toddy spirit.	
	25° U.P.	60° U.P.	25° U.P.	60° U.P.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Per Gallon	3 0 0	1 8 0	3 6 0	1 11 0
Per bottle of 8 drams	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 9 0	0 4 6

5. The country spirit farmers will be required to guarantee a minimum revenue from still-head duty equal to an amount fixed by the Commissioner of Abkari as shown below :—

	THANA DISTRICT.	Rs.
(1)	Umbargaon Mahal	22,500
(2)	Dahanu Subba	22,500
(3)	Mahim Taluka	57,000
(4)	Bassein Taluka	75,000
(5)	Salsette Taluka	1,50,000
(6)	The inland talukas comprising Vada, Bhiwndi, Kalyan, Shahapur, Murbad, and Karjat	1,05,000
(7)	Javhar State	13,500
	KOLABA DISTRICT.	
(1)	Panwel Taluka	75,000
(2)	Baghayat portion of Alibagh Taluka	48,000
(3)	The inland talukas comprising the Kharapat portion of Alibagh taluka, Ben, Roha, Mangaon, Mahad, and Sudhagad Mahal of Bhor State	69,000

6. The country spirit farmers will be debarred, as at present, from holding licences of the sale of raw toddy in the taluka or talukas in which the monopoly of the sale of country spirit may be granted to them.

7. All other conditions of the country spirit farm license will be the same as at present.

2. Forms of licences and counter-part agreements may be seen at the offices of the Collectors of Thana and Kolaba and of the Commissioner of Abkari, Poona, and Bombay.

3. Persons desirous of obtaining any of the country spirit farms mentioned above on the conditions stated should send in their applications to the Commissioner of Abkari at Poona not later than noon on Monday, the 22nd instant. Each application must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash and must be enclosed in a cover superscribed with the words "Application for the country spirit farm of. . . ."

4. The final disposal of the applications will rest with the Commissioner of Abkari, who will select from among the tenderers the persons whom he may consider most fitting to conduct the farm satisfactorily. No reasons will be given for rejecting any applications. The deposits made by the persons whose applications may be rejected will be returned to them.

5. The person or persons whose application may be accepted shall, within one week after the Commissioner's decision has been communicated to him or them, deposit with the Collector a sum in cash or Government securities endorsed to the Collector, which, added to the deposit of Rs. 1,000 made with the application, will be equal to one-tenth of the amount of the guaranteed minimum revenue, and the elected person or persons shall further execute, on a stamped paper of the proper value, to be paid by him or them, an agreement binding himself or themselves to conform to the conditions of the license to be issued by the Collector. Failing to do so, the deposit already made shall be forfeited, the Commissioner's decision accepting the application will be cancelled, and the Commissioner may reconsider and decide on the applications already received, or call for further applications, or dispose of the Farm in such other way as may seem fit.

T. D. MACKENZIE,
Acting Commissioner of Abkari.

Poona, 10th July 1889.

NOTICE.

UNDER instructions from our Client, Mr. BAPUJI NOWROJI KHAMBATTA, we beg to inform the public that he has been appointed Agent for Messrs. JOHN WATTS and Co., in place of Mr. W. B. STOKES, whose Power-of-Attorney has been CANCELLED. All persons dealing hereafter with the said Mr. W. B. Stokes as Agent for the said Messrs. John Watts and Co., will do so at their own risk.

BALKRISHNA AND DIKSHIT,
Solicitors, High Court.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

TENDERS are hereby invited and will be received up to Noon on THURSDAY next, the 18th instant, for the CONSTRUCTION of a "BUILDING" to accommodate the Club Office and the Honorary Secretary's Quarters. Also for the construction of Stewards' and Servants' Quarters.

Plans, agreement, and schedule of quantities for the several works can be seen at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Tenders for the buildings complete and a schedule of rates endorsed "Tender" to be sent to the Undersigned.

By order of the Committee,
S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Hon. Secretary.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

NOTICE.

MR. NISSIM SALAH EZRA has been AUTHORIZED to sign our firm from this date.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 8th July 1889.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1889.

WANTED AT ONCE.

A THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED EUROPEAN PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER. Knowledge of American Organs, Harmoniums, and General repairs indispensable.

Must be steady. Send photo, references, stating age, and salary required, to

MISQUITH & Co.,
Pianoforte Music Rooms, Madras.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS claiming to be Creditors of REUBEN DAVID ISRAEL, of Bombay, Jew, residing at Parel Road, are required on or before the 4th day of August 1889 to furnish particulars of their claims and to produce the securities (if any) held by them in respect of such claims, to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co. of Bombay, Merchants, to whom the said Reuben David Israel has in consequence of his advanced age entrusted the management and conduct of his business affairs, and who will not recognise any claims not so sent in. Dated this 4th day of July 1889.

HORE, CONROY, & BROWN,
Attorneys for the said Reuben David Israel.

THE GUJERAT OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

THE Creditors of the abovenamed Company are required, on or before the 1st day of August 1889, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and address of their attorneys (if any) addressed to Messieurs FRANK CHALK, and DULSOOKRAM HURGOVUNDASS, the Voluntary Liquidators of the above Company, at the office of the Undersigned, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, and, if so required, are to prove such debts, or in default they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 27th day of June 1889.

CHALK, WALKER, AND SMETHAM,
Solicitors for the said Liquidators.

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(In pamphlet form)

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"KIDD AND SHADBOLT'S" WHISKY as supplied to the Bombay Clubs. Fresh shipments received monthly by the Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

DELICIOUS TEAS from Col. Hawes' Tea Estate. FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE, EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE, and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE at Re. 1-12, 1-10, and 1-6 per lb. respectively. These Teas possess exquisitely delicate flavour. Liberal Discount to large buyers. MORTON MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE GOOD TEMPLARS at Home, Temperance Hall, Lower Colaba, at 7 p.m., the 12th July 1889. The public are invited free.

TIN TRUNKS in all sizes of best steel, by Perry and Sons, with strong Brass Bars, cheaper than Bazar. Also Hat Boxes, Tin Trays, Padlocks, &c., very cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

CRICKET BATS.—Cobbett, Rs. 10 ; Lilywhite, Rs. 10 ; Special Driver, Rs. 14-8, Jeffries in Spring, Rs. 13-8 ; Duke, Rs. 8-4 ; Ayres, Rs. 8-4 ; the Star, Rs. 11.—WRIGHT AND CO., Mint Road, Fort.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.—An established, certain, and safe Concern to be disposed of. Wholesale and Retail trade, doing fairly well and increasing. Private reasons for disposing. Most reliable explanations will be given, and all enquiries must be strictly confidential. By letter only. "A. M. A.," care of this paper.

WANTED a PARSEE GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE as Tutor and Companion to the Children of a Parsee Gentleman. Apply to the Principal, Sir J. J. P. B. Institution.

WANTED a SITUATION by a MECHANICAL ENGINEER, practical Fitter, Erecter, and Turner. Also understands Electric Light. Address "G. R.," care of Postmaster, Cawnpore.

A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONJOUR, care of this paper.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION POLICIES. Absolute security and low rates of Premia. Apply to the Agents, Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7, Church Gate Street.—BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Wines, and Billiards.

FOR SALE—One Second-hand SIZING MACHINE in working order. For particulars apply to MANAGER, Jivraj Balloo Mill, Tardeo.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents :—Phipson & Co.

THE only Firm who undertake repairing and Tuning Patent Aristons and keep repairing materials in stock is STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

SANITARY WOOL UNDERCLOTHING special light Texture, suitable for India wear, English Manufacture, Guaranteed Pure, Undyed Natural Wool.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports ports, and other commercial news. Subscription Rs. 10 per year.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

PRINCIPAL WADIA'S "CASKET of POETIC GEMS," with notes, will prove a treasure in every school and household, Rs. 1½.—JEHANGIR KARANEE, Book-seller, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z.," care of this paper.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

RS. 34-8 per month for two years will secure you a brand new SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act, 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of, or otherwise having any claims upon, or against the estate of EDWARDS WERGE, late of Satara in the Bombay Presidency, a Captain in the 22nd Bombay Native Infantry, European, deceased (who died intestate at Satara on or about the 13th day of June 1886, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits were on the 25th day of June 1889 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to AUGUSTUS AYSHFORD CONROY and RICHARD SUEADE BROWN of Bombay, attorneys of the said Court, and two of the constituted attorneys of Fanny Werge, the mother and only next of kin of the deceased, for her use and benefit, and limited until she shall obtain letters of administration granted to her, to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency) are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Sueade Brown, on their behalf, at their office in Apollo Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before the 10th day of August 1889, as after that date the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Sueade Brown as such administrators will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in their hands to the said Fanny Werge as the person thereto entitled ; or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 27th day of June 1889.

HORE, CONROY, AND BROWN,
Administrator's Solicitors.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER AT THE FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

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PAGE 18 says :—

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COCKLE'S PILLS,

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THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

An extract from the second edition (page 188) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company :—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the new Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes, yet we know that hœmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the Kingdom ; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hœmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

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Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	987½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	950
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	115
Hong. and Shanghai	60,000	3,125	...	17½ do.	£19
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	150

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	4,200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	750
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	350
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 16	100
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	145
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	400
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,100
English Press & Mfg.	400	250	...		240
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,525
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	550
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	445
Khangaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	All	Rs. 45	380
Mannar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 0	265
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	67½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	442½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 0	560
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	77½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	400
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	475
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	50	Rs. 25	500
Volkart Press	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	645

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Empire Fire	...	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 180	1,000
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Albert Edward Mills		0	500	R	425
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 3	95
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	325
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,000	...	–
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	...	...
Ambica S. & M. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	...
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	595
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	500	500	Rs. 224	500nom
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	500	500	Rs. 25	425xd
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	770
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	Rs. 0	140
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 50	1,115
City of Bombay Mfg. Ld	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	700	700	Rs. 25	745
Connaught Mills Ld.	840	500	500	Rs. 15	670
Coorla S. & W. Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	525
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,600	500	Rs. 40	Rs. 500	565
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,035
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415½	50	50	Rs. 25	710
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	595
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co.	700	150	150	Rs. 20	147½
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited		1,000	1,000	–	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co.	420	1,000	1,000	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	830
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	500	...	675
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	575	500	Rs. 37½	710
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	700
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,025
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,360	500	500	Rs. 25	575
Jamshed Mfg.	1,600	25	25	Rs. 15	222½
James Greaves Mill	1,320	50	50	Rs. 2	705
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original..	600	500	0		100
Increased ...	1,483	25	2	Rs. 14	...
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld.	...	900	1,000	–	835
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,000	1,0	Rs. 45	1,010
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	650
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,020
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	1,000	Rs. 50	147
Madras United S.	500½		1,000	Rs. 100	2,100
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	535
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	140
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,075
Manecklee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,237½
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,300	1,0	100		10
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,0	1,000	Rs. 25	720
National S. & W. Co.	600	1,00	1,000	...	250
Oriental S & W. Co.	5,720		625	Rs. 10	420
People of India S.	1,000	50	250	Rs. 4	70
Presidency Mills Co.	743	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	1,110
Prince of Wales S.	2,189		125	...	45
Queen S. & W. Co.	789	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	920
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld.	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,200xd
sson S.& W.Co.,Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	50	500	...	450
Sholapore S.& W.Co.		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,350
Soonderdas S. & W	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	460
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	250	Rs. 15	290
Swadeshi Mills Co, Ld.	4,000	500	500	...	385
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	905
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	360
Ver.amgaum S.& Mfg	800	500	500	...	...
Western India S.	1,200	1,000		Rs. 25	560

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ash n	1,000	200	200	10	200
	750	150	150	p.ct	150
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	160
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		135	Nil	92
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	625
Bombay Ice Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	83
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,450
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs.	360
Municipal Bonds		...	...	p.c.	108
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	...	...	400
Cooper, Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs	10
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	165
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Adian Guaradted Suretyship As.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		42
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	385
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	83xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	...
Napier Foundry	1,500	100	100	...	100
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	215
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	21
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	380
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs	104xd
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	195
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	91
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,215
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100		Rs. 10	135
Western India Flour	000	1	125	Nil.	37
M. M. Mody & Co.					48

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 15-0-9
Carolas	,, 219
Mexican Dollars	,, 224-8
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 200
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	,, 106-8
Gold Leaf	,, 23-7
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 23-12
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-12
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-10
Pekin	,, 23-3

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	100½
Four-and-a-half per cent.	104½
Municipal 3 per cent. Debenture Loans	107½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	...
City of Paris Loan	24½
Port Trust Bonds	97½

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.		Rate
London Banks	On demand		1s. 4¼d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic		1s. 4 3-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months	sight.	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do.	4 Do	do.	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	do.	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. Credit	3 Do	do.	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do	do.	1s. 4¾d.
Do. Documents.	3 Do	do.	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do	do.	1s. 4 13-32d.
France	3 Do	do.	1·71½
Do.	6 Do	do.	1·71½
Calcutta	At sight		100 1-16
Do.	60 days	do.	99⅜
Madras	At sight		100½
Do.	30 days'	do.	99⅜
China	60 Do.	do.	223

Holloway's Pills.—Teachings of Experience.—The united testimony of thousands, extending over more than forty years, most strongly recommends these Pills as the best purifiers; the mildest aperients, and the surest restoratives. They never prove delusive, or give merely temporary relief, but attack all ailments of the stomach, lungs, heart, head, and bowels in the only safe and legitimate way, by depurating the blood, and so eradicating those impurities which are the source and constituent of almost every disease. Their medicinal efficacy is wonderful in renovating enfeebled constitutions. Their action embraces all that is desirable in a household medicine. They expel every noxious and effete matter; and thus the strength is nurtured and the energies stimulated.

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Akaba (s), put back from sea; Imperator (s), Trieste; and Mobile (s), Busreh.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Bisagno (s), for Singapore and Hongkong; and Emir (s), Kurrachee.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICES.—Hathi Viraji, Revenue and Police Patel, of mauze Tarapur, taluka Daskroi, in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, having been dismissed from office on account of grave misconduct, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in the dispensary during the month of June last was 1,877. Of these, 449 were new admissions, consisting of 221 males, 105 females, and 123 children. The daily average attendance was 67·03

FALL OF ANOTHER HOUSE AND NARROW ESCAPE.—Yesterday morning about half-past 7 o'clock the back portion of a three-storied house situated at Khetwady Main Road, belonging to Bhanjee Dhamjee, fell in. The house was occupied by a number of Parsee families, but fortunately none of the (occupants were at that portion of the house that fell in at the time of the occurrence, consequently no persons were injured.

GAMBLING AT COOMBARWARRA.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Mahomed Bhugtwar and ten others were charged by Inspector George before Mr. P. Ryan with being found gaming in a common gaming house at Coombarwarra 6th Street on Wednesday night with cards and money. The whole of the accused on admitting the truth of the complaint were convicted. Mahomed Bhugtwar was fined Rs. 10 and the rest Rs. 5 each.

THE BANK CHEATING CASE.—The case in which Govind Tanajee, a naik employed in the Chartered Mercantile Bank, is charged with having cheated a peon in the employ of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co. out of Rs. 4,000 in notes was called on for hearing yesterday before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram. The case was again postponed till the 25th instant, as the police wish to send out warrants to Rutnagherry for the arrest of the Karwa and Ramchunder, who, it is believed, are in hiding there.

OBJECTING TO GO TO THE WORKHOUSE.—Constable Grey placed a European named George David before Mr. C. P. Cooper yesterday on a charge of being drunk and incapable the night before. The Magistrate sentenced him to a day's imprisonment. The Constable then asked his Worship to have David sent to the Workhouse, as he was "loafing" about Bombay. David, who said he had arrived from Kurrachee about six weeks ago, said he objected to be sent to the Workhouse. He further stated he had friends in Bombay. Mr. Cooper said that if he was found begging he would order his removal to the Workhouse.

PICK-POCKETING AT GRANT ROAD STATION.—Yesterday a Mahomedan, named Abdoola Ismail, against whom there appeared one previous conviction, was charged before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a purse containing Rs. 4-11-6 from the pocket of Kikatgur Shirgur that morning, while at the Grant Road Railway Station. The complainant, it appears, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by the Ahmedabad mail train, and alighted at the Grant Road Station. After handing over his ticket to the collector at the doorway he felt his pocket pulled by some person, and on putting down his hand found that his purse had been stolen. He managed, however, to seize the accused and handed him over to the police, who found the purse in his possession. The accused, on pleading guilty to the charge and also admitting his previous conviction, was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

A PRODIGAL SON.—A young lad named Vittal Ramjee was yesterday charged by Inspector Nolan before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing sundry gold ornaments and cash, valued altogether at Rs. 1,336, all belonging to his mother, on Thursday last, the 4th instant. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution. The prosecutrix at first declined to lead evidence against her son, but as Mr. Little insisted that as a theft had been committed by the accused he should be dealt with accordingly, the woman stated that on the night in question the ornaments and cash were taken from under her pillow by her son. He went away to Poona with the articles and returning the following day was arrested by the police with the property in his possession. She and the accused lived together in the same house, and she said the accused did not take the articles away with any intent to misappropriate them. She declined to press the charge against him. The Magistrate took into consideration the relationship between the two parties, and on convictions sentenced the accused to the short term of two days' imprisonment.

THE BUGGYWALA NUISANCE.—Mr. H. S. Poonagar appeared before Mr. Shewshunkar Govidram yesterday to prosecute the driver of victoria No. 503 for refusing to ply for hire. The complainant stated that on the 16th instant he arrived at the Victoria Terminus by the Poona train and got his servant to take his luggage out and put it in the accused's conveyance. The complainant himself then came out, and when getting into the victoria the accused asked him where he was going, and on learning that it was only a short distance he refused to drive and had the luggage removed. Mr. Spencer, Assistant Station Master at the Victoria Terminus, said that complainant had drawn his attention to the victoria driver's refusal to ply his conveyance on the day in question. He further stated that this was no unusual thing at the station. The accused, in defence said that his conveyance had been previously engaged by a European. The case was postponed till the 16th to enable the accused to call evidence in support of his statement, the Magistrate remarking that he would bear Mr. Spencer's statement in mind.

A PLUMBER'S CLAIM.

YESTERDAY at the Small Cause Court before Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, Rahimtoola Bhaijibhoy and others, a firm of plumbers, sought to recover from Luximon Dhurmsee the sum of Rs. 783-9-6 for laying earthen pipes to drain defendant's house at Arthur Road under a Guzrati agreement made between the parties. Mr. Munchashunker appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Rassomjee Patel for the defendants. At the hearing yesterday the plaintiff's pleader obtained a decree by consent of the defendant for the amount claimed, together with Court costs, payable by instalments of Rs. 140 per month.

DISPUTED COTTON CONTRACT.

YESTERDAY at the Small Cause Court before Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, Beharilall Suntlall sought to recover from Messrs. Glade and Co. the sum of Rs. 867-10-9, being the fifty bales of Bengal cotton sold by the plaintiff to the defendant under two contracts made between the parties on the 8th of April last for 100 bales each and for the difference in price of 150 bales between the contract price and the market price ruling on the 27th March 1889. Mr. Cowasjee B. Setna, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Winter, Burder, and Bayley, represented the defendants. The defendants denied that they were indebted to the plaintiff in the sum claimed as alleged by him, and further stated that on an account being taken of the transactions between them and the plaintiff it would be found that a sum of Rs. 417-13-11 was due to the plaintiff and no more. The defendants on the 27th June last tendered to the plaintiff that amount, but the plaintiff refused to receive that sum. The defendants under the circumstances deposited the sum of Rs. 417-13-11 in Court.

His Honour, after going into the accounts between the parties, came to the conclusion that the defendants were entitled to charge the plaintiff with interest on the different items as mentioned in the account and other charges and that the defendants could file a suit against the plaintiff for the recovery of moneys due by him to them under a contract, dated the 27th February last. His Honour said the plaintiff was only entitled to charge the difference in the price on 150 bales according to the market ruling on the 25th March and not on the 27th March last. A decree was thereupon passed in favour of the plaintiff for Rs.690-13-9 together with Court cost on that amount.

MR. HALLAM TENNYSON has written to the *Times* as follows:—"With reference to the recent sale of my father's manuscripts, he desires to express, through you, his surprise and indignation that unpublished verses of his have been made public and the manuscripts sold without his leave. Some of the corrections, moreover, appear not to be his."

THE NATIVE PRESS.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE *Gujerat Mitra* says:—A general meeting of the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce must always excite public attention of an agreeable sort, though not undiluted with regret, because the Commerce is still unleavened with a sufficient number of expert native merchants of a public-spirited character. The Hon'ble F. Forbes Adam's speech, as that of a president, was interesting as well as entertaining, though we think here and there it wanted in a little more courtesy when speaking of the Government of the country. Quite recently, the Government have passed a rather stringent Merchandise Marks Act to prevent frauds and many irregularities. This Act produced some commotion, because it was set into operations summarily, and without the employment of some compromises at the outset. The Hon'ble Mr. Adams has shown the hardship sufficiently well, but has been quite tolerant of the severity exercised under the Act. Mr. Adams next alluded to the important question of Wheat Adulteration. One of the greatest causes which prevent an unlimited growth of our wheat trade seems to us to be the unmeaning usage obtaining in England in reference to wheat being made saleable with so much as 4 per cent admixture. This temper of the trade directly encourages adulteration—from the Indian field to the shipping port.

HIGH COURT JUDGES AND THE GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

The *Indu Prakash* remarks:—The *Pioneer* has given currency to a report that the Secretary of State will shortly pass an order making the Judges of the Bombay High Court ineligible for promotion to the Council of His Excellency the Governor. The report is on the face of it utterly incredible, and the *Bombay Gazette* gives it as good a contradiction as could be given. Why the Judges of the Bombay High Court should be selected for this special favour passes our comprehension, and we doubt if the Secretary of State could stop the promotion of the Judges of the Council by a mere executive order. These considerations make us very unwilling to believe that there is any truth in the report. But if there is the slightest foundation for it, we should strongly protest against the infliction of such a grievous wrong on the Judicial service of this Presidency. If such a high prize of the Civil service as the Councillorship is to be denied to the Judicial service, and to be reserved for the Revenue service alone, it is obvious all the best talent will be attracted to the Revenue service and the Judicial branch will be poorly served. Already there is a feeling abroad that the Revenue service has more attractions. The proposal to stop the promotion of the Judicial branch beyond the High Court Judgeship will, we are afraid, greatly impair the strength of the service. Under the present circumstances therefore, it will be highly impolitic to rule that the highest post attainable in the Judicial service is worth only Rs, 3,750, while that in the Revenue service it is worth over Rs. 5,000. It will put the former service on a distinctly lower level.

THE PARSEES AND THE CONGRESS.

The *Guzerati* says:—It has been urged by some people that because the Hindus have not yet reformed some of their evil social institutions, the Parsees should not co-operate with them in the National Congress. Now we want our Parsee friends to be a little more consistent. The Congress is a political movement, and if they mean to hold aloof from it on the above ground, they should also, if they have any regard for intellectual honesty, at once dissociate themselves from the political association of this Presidency and all political gatherings held in this city. How does the political activity represented by the Congress differ from that of the local political movements? Have the social institutions of the Hindus ever interfered during the last twenty-five years with the Parsee community working cordially with the Hindus? These questions demand an impartial and complete answer. It is no use dwelling upon the hardships of Hindu widows again and again in dealing with such questions. The hardships are admitted by all reasonable people.

THE VACANCY ON THE HIGH COURT BENCH.

The *Gujerat Mitra* says:—We do not think the question, whether a European or a Native should be nominated to the vacant High Court Judgeships, needs much discussion in arriving at the only true conclusion, which is in favour of the latter. With a host of European Judges on the Bench, we do not think either His Excellency the Governor or the Lord Chief Justice will hesitate for a moment to select the most eligible native for the post vacated by one of the most lamentable deaths which we have lately been afflicted with. It is not sentiment, but mere healthy business instincts, which dictate that a less number of High Court Judges should be exclusively experienced Natives. The condition, character and usages of native society and native individuals are never so well-known to Europeans as to Natives; and at the very first sight it is ridiculous that the High Court, which deals with such massive native interests, should be without having natives for at least one-third portion of that great tribunal. In the present instance, we have no doubt that a native gentlemen will be chosen.

THE SWEEPERS' STRIKE.

The *Gujerati* says:—We are not altogether sorry that the Municipal sweepers in the city struck work for two days; they have real grievances, and it is a pity that for so many years a rich municipality like ours which spends crores upon costly works and votes increased salaries to officers who can make their voice heard, after the corporaters have delivered their sage opinions in lengthened orations, should have accorded to a most useful class of servants a treatment which is at the least unjust, if not distinctly cruel. If there be any truth in the alleged extortion practised by muccadums—and it is well-known that even mill-hands rightly or wrongly complain of the muccadumee system so prevalent in India—the remedy lies in the selection of an officer of unimpeachable character to pay the municipal servants their monthly wages, which, moreover, certainly deserve to be raised on a more liberal scale. They should also have the privilege of enjoying a certain number of recognized holidays and ought never to be taxed for injuries to carts and waggons which were not due to their negligence.

The *Indian Spectator* remarks:—On the other hand we are morally certain that the muccadumi or dasturi system is vicious, to which these hardworked sweepers, like others, are generally victimized. In this, as in other respects, a goodly fraction of the payments made to the poor work-people goes into pockets least intended by the employers. We also hold that the men, and especially the women, sadly need a few half holidays in the year.

PERFUNCTORY CORONER'S JURIES.

Says the *Rast Goftar*:—There is a good deal of jerry building in Bombay, and the dangerously fragile condition of many dwelling for the poor is brought to the public notice every monsoon, when a house, sometimes only a few months old, falls and kills a few of the unfortunate tenants living in it. A jury is, of course, got together, which, after being duly led by the Coroner through the established procedure, pronounces its verdict "that the deaths were caused by the falling of the house." There is nothing strikingly new or original in this authoritative pronouncement. The "fatal accident," which occupies a few lines in the local columns of the newspapers, is forgotten almost as soon as the bare statement of facts is published, and the busy old world jogs on as before, as if nothing worth a passing notice had happened. Who cares? The persons killed were only poor labourers or millhands; and surely they had no business to be poor and lowly. We do not know whether it does not fall within the cognizance of the Coroner to enquire whether such an accident was due to the culpable negligence of anyone,—whether the owner of the house had taken all reasonable precautions to render the house safe as a human dwelling, and whether the building inspectors had done all they could to ascertain the true condition of the structure. The other day, a house along Ripon Road tumbled down, killing some of its inmates and injuring others. There was the inevitable verdict. But the public is not informed whether there was anybody to blame, and if so, who.

THE CITY CORONERSHIP.

The *Indian Spectator remarks*:—Some modification of the present arrangement for holding the Coroner's inquests is now urgently necessary and it is to be hoped Mr. De Vitre and others, who worked to put in the late successful protest before Government against the abolition of that office, will continue to work to bring about the requisite change. Instead of one, there should be at least three independent Coroners for the city, one for the Fort and Colaba wards, one for the native town proper, and one for Byculla and the rest of the northern districts. The work in the first and third divisions together will probably be equal to that in the second, and so the re-arrangements might be effected without much additional cost. But what extra charge may be found to be necessary ought not to be grudged to prevent the present delays with their attendant inconveniences to the family and friends of the deceased. A prompt enquiry, too, is desirable even for its own sake as being best calculated to bring out the true facts.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 11.

Milne, Surgn, Bo, I M S, from leave, from England.
Barnard, Bde Genl, Bl Staff, on leave, from Jubulpore.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 11.

Kenny, Lieut, 2nd Bo Lancers, from leave, to Neemuch.
Nicholson, Lieut, Bo Commt Dept, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, 11th July.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE following Native promotion is made, with effect from the 24th June 1889:—1st Bombay Infantry—Havaldar-Major Siwa Moduck to be Jamadar, vice Bhagwan Singh, pensioned.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Lieut C H Pritchard, SC, Wing Officer and Qr-Mr, 9th Bo Infy, for one hundred and eighty-two days. Pensions service seventh year commenced 7th November 1888.

Major W I LeBreton, SC, is permitted to retire from the service from the 5th June 1889, on a pension of £365 per annum payable in Europe, subject to H M's approval.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate, Lieut P A N St L Wood, SC, Wing Officer, 7th Bo Infy.

The undermentioned Officers having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Majors from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—Staff Corps:—Capts W J Orr, G C Dobbs, B L P Reilly, A W C Bell, and T R Matheson Macpherson, 7th July 1889.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Col A M Phillips, Political Supt, Savantvadi, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from such date in July as he may avail himself of it.

Lieut A Fordyce, 3rd B L I, is appointed to be in charge of the office of Assist Political Resident at Zaila, with effect from the date on which he received charge of that office until further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Major C W H Sealy to act as Political Supt, Savantvadi, during the absence of Col A M Phillips on privilege leave or pending further orders; and Captain J W Wray to act as Assist Political Agent in subordinate charge of the Southern Maratha Country Jaghirs during the absence of Major Sealy, or pending further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut S H Godfrey, acting Assist Political Supt, Palanpur, is appointed, under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the First Class, within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Deesa.

Khan Saheb Nowroji Byramji Kaka, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Kapadvanj, in the Ahmedabad Dist, is allowed extraordinary leave without allowances for one year.

Azam Amritrao Wamnaji, acting Mamlatdar of taluka Vada in the Thana Dist, is appointed, under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr Balkrishna Ramchandra Ganekar, having ceased to be Karbhari of the Shri Swami of the Sankeshvar Math, the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class are withdrawn.

Mr Ramchandra Gopal Konnur, Karbhari of the Shri Swami of the Sankeswar Math, is appointed to be a Special Magistrate, and is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class.

Mr Ramkrishna Vinayak has been appointed to be Clerk of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Karwar, in the Kanara Dist, vice Mr Narsingrao Rowlaya, retired.

Messrs C H A Hill and J K N Kabraji, Magistrates of the First Class, in the district of Ahmedabad, are invested with additional powers.

Mr C H Jopp assumed charge of the office of Assist Judge, F P, Bijapur, on the 3rd inst.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to confer upon Dr G E Fooks, IMD, acting Cantonment Magistrate, Baroda, all the powers conferred by or under the said Code on a Magistrate of the First Class in respect to cases arising on the Railway between the Mahi River and Palej Station inclusive.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Rewashankar A Bhat to act as Depy Educational Inspr, Ahmedabad, during the absence of Rao Saheb Manidharprasad T Desai, or until further orders.

Mr E D Talati, Vice-Principal, Elphinstone High School, has been granted furlough for one year.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Behramji Framji Patel, BA, to act as Vice-Principal, Elphinstone High School, during the absence of Mr Edalji Dorabji Talati, BA, or until further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Miss L Brooke to be sub pro tem Lady Supt, Female Normal School, Poona, with effect from the date of Mrs Davies' retirement.

It is hereby notified, with reference to Government Notification No 1196, dated the 28th ultimo, that Rao Saheb S K Rodda, Depy Educational Inspr, Dharwar, delivered over charge of his office to the First Assist Depy, Dharwar, on the 3rd idem.

Mr Ibrahim Khan Pathan has been placed in charge of the office of the Depy Educational Inspr, Dharwar, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Rao Saheb S K Rodda.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr B Robertson, CS, Assist Collr, Kaira, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 16th July 1889.

Mr H R Cooke, CS, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for one week.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H C Mules to act as Depy Comissioner, Dist Magistrate, and Dist Regr, Upper Sind Frontier Dist, during the absence of Mr R Giles on privilege leave, or pending further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Achyat Bhaskar Desai to be sub pro tem. Depy Collr, sixth grade, during the deputation, on special duty, of Khan Bahur Dadabhai Dinsha.

The following appointments are made in the Registration Dept:—Mr Mancharam Makandas, Clerk in the Registry Office, Surat, to be Probationary first grade Sub-Registrar of Olpad in the Surat Dist.

Mr S R Arthur, CS, passed an examination in Hindustani on the 8th inst.

The undermentioned officers passed an examination in Marathi on the 8th inst. Rao Bahadur H R Shirhatti, Dist Depy Collr, Khandesh; Khan Bahadur R E Kanga, Native Assist to the Commissioner, S D; Rao Bahadur Lallubhai Gordhandas (Personal Assist) to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari) on special duty; Rao Bahadur Bhaskarrao Ramchandra Hebliker, Dist Depy Collr, Sholapur; Khan Bahadur Dhanjisha Edalji, Native Assist to the Commissioner, N D; and M Kavasji Kharsedji Jamsedji, Assist Collr of Salt Revenue.

Rao Bahadur Kashinath Narayan Bhangaonkar, Assist to the Commissioner, SD, passed an examination in Kanarese on the 8th inst.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon-Major SO'B Banks held charge of the duties of Administrative Officer, Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital,

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

The sale of the landed property, situate at Parel, on the Dadar Road, advertised to take place on MONDAY, the 15th instant, on account and risk of Maneckjee Eduljee Contractor, is POSTPONED until further notice.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, an invoice of best plated ware, whips, solid silver-ware, consisting of curry dishes, dish covers, tea trays, spoons and forks, muffineers, salt cellar, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong-built landau, with a pair of very handsome high caste grey Arab horses, 14-2, good trotters, and a set of brass mounted double harness, the property of H. H. the Thakore of Palitana.
1 second-hand strong office shigram.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 powerful bay Arab, 14-3, goes in single and double harness.
1 strong second-hand landau.
1 strong black Arab horse, 14-2, young, goes well in harness.
1 bay arab galloway, 14 hands, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong four seated open carriage.

Under instructions from the Chief Commissariat Officer, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
1 Government draught bullock No. 9.

AUCTION SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Commissariat Store-keeper General, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Stores, Towa Barracks—
A quantity of unserviceable provisions, copper utensils, ivory tusks, wheel tyres, &c., &c.

Under instructions from the Official Liquidators of the Oriental Oil and Flour Mill Co., Limited, in liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will (unless previously disposed of by private contract) sell by Public Auction on the mill premises on THURSDAY, the 1st August next, at 3 p.m.
All that piece of leasehold land or ground, together with the building godowns, outhouses, and the best roller machinery of the latest improvement of Messrs. Thomas Robinson and Son, Limited, of Rochdale, erected and standing thereon, known as the Oriental Oil and Flour Mills.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker, Dinshaw, and Kanga, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, July 12, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE of 3/4ths share in a landed property, situate at Surat.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Hormusjee Shapoorjee Powree, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, Bombay, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th inst, at 4 p.m.—
The three-fourths share of the said Hormusjee Shapoorjee Powree, in a house situate in Faramjeepoora, near Rustampoora, in Surat. This will be a final sale, and the property will be sold outright.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at a godown in Barrack Lane, near the shipping Office, within the Fort, by order of Messrs. Schiller, Dosogne and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. James, Greaves and Co., the undermentioned 8 wrought-iron beams (girders) from the Provident Company's Works.

2 beams 21' 3" by 1' 6" by 0' 7"
2 ,, 17' 6" by 1' 6" by 0' 7"
2 ,, 25' 6" by 1' 6" by 0' 7"
2 ,, 18' 6" by 1' 6" by 0' 7"

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Morenas & Co., a collection of handsome China and Japanese ware, Benares brassware, bronzeware, sandle wood work-boxes, silver top walking sticks, glass sliding door cupboards and show cases, &c., &c.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF PRINTING MACHINERY, PRESSES, TYPES, AND OTHER PRINTING MATERIALS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bank Street, Fort, close to their Auction rooms, the surplus stock of Messrs. Jehangir and Shroff, consisting of paper-cutting machines, 27" by 27" and 21" by 21," straw-board cutting machine, 30" "Lily" cylinder printing press, Albion printing press, copper-plate printing press, stereo casting mould on wooden stand, wooden and iron standing presses, English, Gujarathi, Marathi and Persian types, borders, &c.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT, CLOCKS, ORNAMENTS, STAINED GLASS WINDOWS, AND PICTURES.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m.—
The property belonging to the estate of the late Mr. C. Bonnevialle, consisting of bronze clock with 2 candelabras, gilt clock, stained glass windows, oil paintings in gilt frames, coloured and photo engravings in carved black-wood frames, &c.
The property belonging to the estate of the late Mr. C. Lickfold, consisting of one large camera with lense, 3 other lenses, boxes of plates, printing frames, measuring glasses, screens, chemicals, burnishing roller, cardboard, albuminized paper album, &c.
The property is on view

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, dhoties.
5 cases prints.
10 ,, white mulls.
5 ,, ,, shirtings.
6 ,, Stearine candles.
1 case boots and shoes.
A few cases of provision from the well-known makers, Fairbanks and Co., of Chicago, consisting of compressed corned beef in 1 and 2 lbs. tins, roast mutton in 1 and 2 lbs. tins, and whole ox tongues in 1 and 2 lbs. Tins.
4 French bedsteads with wire matress 6½×4½.
3 ,, ,, ,, ,, 6½×5.
3 iron-bedstead ,, ,, 6½×3.
3 ,, ,, ,, ,, 6½×5.
On account of the concerned—
F T
A E 200 boxes, each 25 bars, Crossfield's Mogul bar soap, and Co.
On account and the risk of Hajee Aba Ali Mahomed—
H A
Durat 2—1 case 30 gross belts.
A M

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 strong second-hand victoria.
1 English-built light buggy.
1 handsome double-seated brougham.
By order of the Administrator-General, the property of the late J. L. Greaves, Esq.—
1 strong open carriage with a strong Bay horse and harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF PEARLS, EMERALDS, RUBIES, &c.

On MONDAY next, the 15th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—
On account and at the risk of Bolanath Chotabhoy—
1 parcel sell pearls, 253 carats.
1 cats-eye, 6 emeralds, 48 rutties, and 7 rubies.
On account and at the risk of Rowatmul Chowan—
1 ruby, 2½ carats.
On account of whom it may concern—
1 ruby and diamond ring.
10 parcels of rubies.
1 ,, rough rubies.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, opposite the bungalow of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Harridas, the valuable and handsome French-polished b'ackwood and teak-wood plain and richly carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first rate large size hall organ, S. B. rifle, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, handsome Hink's table and hanging lamps, rich Brussel's and Persian carpets, a large size cooking stove, strong-built office shigrams, strong pony, lady's saddle, garden plants, fish aquarium with fish, handsome oil paintings, &c., the property of H. I. CHOPE, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, July 12, 1889.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

TELESCOPES AND BINOCULARS.

POWERFUL Binocular, Field, Sporting, or Race Glasses from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, or made of Aluminium, which has the advantage of being extremely light, Rs. 80 to Rs. 150. Telescopic Binoculars possessing the maximum of power and penetration, Rs. 150 to Rs. 250.

OPERA GLASSES, in Morocco, Russia, Japanned Ivory, Tortoiseshell, Mother-o'-Pearl (plain or stained), Aluminum, Plush, &c., &c.

From Rs. 30 to Rs. 150.

MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
18, Marine St., Bombay.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the kin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

AMERICAN DENTAL ROOMS.

THOSE who suffer from offensive breath issuing from the mouth, thus causing unpleasantness in societies, can have this evil efficiently and permanently removed only by means of "Compressed Air" as discovered by Dr. Burgess and commonly used in America.—Dr. Bode, American Dental Rooms, Fort, 29, Church Street.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

REAL EGYPTIAN
CIGARETTES.
BY
TH. VAFIADIS,
CAIRO,
AND IMPORTED ONLY BY
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA.

SPECIALS.....Rs. 4-8 per 100.
No. 1, EXTRA SUPERIOR... ,, 3-12 ,,
No. 2, MEDIUM ..... ,, 2-12 ,,

GUARANTEED FRESH AND SOUND.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SOUTH WEST MONSOON.
TO SMOKERS!!
DRYING BOTTLES SUPERSEDED BY
DRYING CANISTERS.
JAPANNED ZINC,
UNBREAKABLE,
EFFICIENT.
For CIGARS or TOBACCO.....Rs. 2 each.
,, CIGARETTES..... ,, 1-12 ,,
Designed by and manufactured for
J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
,, 6 ,, 4 ,, ,,
,, 12 ,, 5 ,, ,,

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
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,, HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF HOSIERY, CUPBOARDS, &c.,

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at shop No. 205, Jackaria Musjid, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq, Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Hassum Hajee Begmahomed, an insolvent, consisting of cotton and fancy socks and hoses, undershirts, trousers, elastic belts, gaiters, children polkas, fancy table covers, woollen neckties, collars, glass door, cupboards, &c.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

Sale of Valuable landed Property in Medows Street, Fort.

On MONDAY, the 15th inst. at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the executors of the late Khan Bahadoor Eduljee Pestonjee Ghaswalla, the following valuable property:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting the Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 615 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 93 and 102, new Nos 4935 and 4940, old Survey Nos. 1351 and 1352, and new Survey No. 9530, and bounded as follows: That is to say, on the east by the property of Ardeshir Wadia, on the west by the said Medows Street, on the north partly by the property of the late Juggonnath Sunkersett, and partly by the property of the Catholic Church, and on the south by the Armenian Church, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under street Nos. 51, 53, and ward No. 1103, and were formerly in the occupation of J. S. Elmore and Co. and others, and are now in the occupation of Mr. Janardhan Gopal, Solicitor, Purshotum Bundoojee and Co., and other tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustom, the Solicitors for the executors at their office, No. 27, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF TIN TOYS, SOAP, THREAD, CUTLERY.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the No. 104, Cutlery Bazar, in Junjiker Street, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re-Hora Mamedally Heptulla, traded as Heptulla Rahimtulla, an insolvent, consisting of thread buttons, earrings, rings, purses, spectacles, soaps, tin toys, marbles, playing cards, snuff-boxes, kory figures, padlocks, scissors, memo-books, paper pictures, toy tea-sets, slate pens, boxes, &c,
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, July 12, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 11.

THE Exchange Bank's buying rate on India at 30 days' sight was advanced to 1s. 4d. in London yesterday, but this is the only change advised by Reuter's financial telegram of last evening, Tuesdays's quotations being repeated for Consols and Silver, Indian Securities of either currency also remaining unaltered, as well as French Rentes and Paris Exchange on London. At the Indian Council biddings yesterday 1¾ lakhs of Bills were allotted to Calcutta, none to Bombay, and 5¾ of lakhs to Madras, at 1s. 4 3-16d. and 9½ lakhs Wire Transfers to Calcutta, 16¾ lakhs to Bombay, and 1¾ to Madras, at 1s. 4 7-32d., these rates showing an advance of 1-16d. on the previous Wednesday's allotments, both in Bills and Transfers, though the enhanced rate was attained at the extra sale of Bills last Friday. 35 lakhs will be again offered next week.

In General Produce, Linseed was quiet yesterday, and Calcutta seed was 3d. per quarter lower to arrive by either route, Liverpool quality to arrive via the Canal, however, being quoted 6d. per quarter higher. Bombay seed remained at 43s. 6d. per quarter to arrive. Rapeseed was firm at an advance of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Brown, and 1s. in Cawnpore Yellow, to arrive. Wheat was firm, Club No. 1 being still quoted at Tuesday's enhanced rates, and Liverpool spot Soft White unchanged.

There was a quiet feeling in the Liverpool Cotton Market at closing last evening, Surats, however, remaining firm in tone. The total sales were the same as Tuesday's at 10,000 bales, but a larger proportion of Surats at 1,500 bales, was taken. The price of Mid-American was unaltered at 6 3-16d. per lb., and quotations for East Indian Cotton come unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower for October-November deliveries and 1-64d. down in all other positions. The Imports were 5,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

A further advance of 1-16 cent took place in spot Mid.-Uplands yesterday, making the price 11¼ cents; but September Futures remained at 10·17 cents, and August are not quoted. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales. Reuter's telegram from Washington, under yesterday's date, states that, according to the Agricultural Bureau report the average condition of the Cotton crop in eleven Cotton States is 87 6-10 per cent., which shows some improvement on the condition in June, which, it will be remembered, was 86 4-10 per cent. Last July the condition was rather better, at 86·7 per cent., and for 1887-88 much more so, at 97 per cent., the average condition for July for the five years previous to the present having been 90·2 per cent. The report adds that general complaints have been received that the crops are backward, owing to drought and cold in May; and at the commencement of June it was reported that the crop in the Gulf States had been injured by caterpillar and bollworm.

The above news has had no effect to speak of on our local market, the tone of which has continued steady at our last quotations. Only a small business has transpired, the Mills, as usual, having been almost the only buyers, the principal lots taken being a few hundred bales each of Westerns and Bengals at Rs. 218-24 and 206-12 respectively, and smaller parcels of Akola at Rs. 212 and Khangaum at Rs. 217. 100 bales of "Fully Good" new Bengals for January delivery have been booked at Rs. 188 per candy.

The official Telegraphic Weather and Crop reports issued to-day give a favourable account of things over the greater portion of the Cotton area. Throughout the Bengal circle the plants were flourishing, or sowing was making good progress. In the Oomrawuttee districts also the weather had been seasonable, and at Oomrawutee, Khangaum, Barsee, and Julgaum the plants were doing well. A larger area is stated to have been sown with Cotton at Nagpore and at Barsee this year. At Wadwan, in the Dhollera circle, the sowing of Cotton was making good progress, and at Bhownugger it had begun; but at Dhollera itself the sowing had not commenced, owing to too much rain. At Broach prospects had improved; but at Sholapore and Bellary, as was also the case at this time last year, the rain had been insufficient to enable agricultural operations to get a fair start, and the want of rain was also felt at Hubli in the Dharwar circle.

WHEAT.—We cannot report more than a moderate business having been done in this market to-day, but the feeling has been firm in sympathy with Mark Lane, and we call prices half an anna higher at our quotations, say:—

	Rs.	
White Pessy, 91 per cent...	4-10-6	per cwt
Do. 85 ,, ...	4- 9-6	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	4- 7-0	,,
Red Delhi	3-15-0 to 3-15-6	,,
Red Ahmedabad	4- 6-0	,,
Hard Red	3-15-0	,,

SEEDS have been in pretty active request again, and considerable purchases of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have transpired, the market for these descriptions closing firm at an advance of ½ to 1 anna per cwt. Other kinds are quiet and unaltered, and we quote:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-5-0 to Rs. 7-7-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	,, 8-1-0 to ,, 8-2-0	,,
Do. do. Cawnpore	,, 7-12-0 to ,, 7-14-0	,,
Do. Red do. ...	,, 7-6-0	,,

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	3,228	bales.
Wheat	14,141	cwt.
Linseed	5,181	,,
Rapeseed	7,801	,,
Poppy Seed	1,619	,,
Castor Seed	1,742	,,

FREIGHTS are steady. The Werneth Hall (s) has booked cargo for Liverpool for early August shipment at 20s. 3d., and relets have been done for Antwerp at 21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d. per ton. The Katie (s) has been fixed for picked ports at 21s. 3d. per ton for the end of July and early August loading.

EXCHANGE opened and continued steady at last evening's closing rates, but with very little business transpiring either way. Calcutta rates are reported to be 1-32d. above those ruling here, and we closed firm at the following quotations:—

Bank Bills on demand..	1s. 4 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 4 3-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 4¼d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 4⅜d.	,,
Francs do.	1·72½	,,

The weekly official statement relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Value of Silver in the Mint on 3rd July 1889..	Rs.	31,08,293
Silver received during the week		4,85,132
	Rs.	35,93,425
New coin paid during the week		7,86,444
	Rs.	28,06,981
Bullion belonging to private individuals.....		4,14,268
	Rs.	32,21,249
Last week	,,	35,63,800

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet at about yesterday's final quotation. Fours for cash have been quoted at 100½ sellers, which was the closing rate, while for the next account 100 7-16 has been the reduced quotation, 100⅜ being named for the August account and 104½, nominal, for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—There has been some movement in this market to-day, resulting in the following principal changes:—Madras United Mill shares are Rs. 40 higher, at Rs. 2,100; Sholapore, Rs. 15, at Rs. 1,350; David are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 565; Dhun, at Rs. 1,035; Queen, at Rs. 920; and Western India, at Rs. 560; Maneckji Petit are Rs. 7½ up, at Rs. 1,237½; and Swadeshi Rs. 5, at Rs. 385; Colaba Land and Mill, Indian Manufacturing, Jewraj Balloo, and Star of India are all Rs. 5 down, at Rs. 745, Rs. 1,025, Rs. 1,010, and Rs. 905, respectively. Colaba Press Shares are Rs. 20 up, at Rs. 400; East Indian are Rs. 25 down, at Rs. 1,100; Albert are Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 750; and New Berar are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 560 per share.

[For latest Stock and Share Prices see page 3.]

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JULY 10.

10 p.m.	81·4

THURSDAY, JULY 11.

6 a.m.	80·0
10 a.m.	77·9
2 p.m.	79·3
4 p.m.	79·5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

FITCH—July 8, at Sydenham, Thomas William Fitch, late of Mussoorie, of heart disease. Deeply regretted by a large circle of friends. (By telegram.)

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WADIA—July 11, Goolbai, wife of Mr Framjee Rustomjee Wadia, at her brother's, Mr Jamsedjee Bomanjee Wadia's residence, Clare Road, Byculla, aged 53. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LEES—July 6, at Calcutta, the wife of O C Lees, of a son.

DEATH.

STOUTT—July 3, at "Cecelia Cottage," Poonamallee, Mr William Stoutt, late of the Government Telegraph Department, aged 32 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1889.

THAT the Crawford case and all the vexed questions involved therein should be finally disposed of without being passed through the mill of Parliamentary criticism no one could be so simple as to have imagined. Whether by the hand of a Conservative free lance like Mr. Baumann or by that of a typical Scotch Radical like Dr. Cameron, such a tempting apple of discord would certainly be set rolling on the floor of the House of Commons. The India Office, in response to a demand for papers, has laid before Parliament a confidential "Note," in which the Inspector-General of Police placed before the Bombay Government in complete detail the results of his long investigations in the Central and Southern Divisions of the Presidency. Whether a confidential report of this nature, drawn up for the information of Government and necessarily referring to many matters of considerable delicacy, involving reference to the acts and conduct of a large number of individuals, not all of whom are officials, who have been discovered to be wanting in the moral sense, should be given to the public at the demand of an inquisitive member of Parliament is a question which naturally arises in this connection. That such a document should be transmitted by the local Government to the Secretary of State for information and guidance is a matter of course; whether Lord Cross exercised a sound discretion in placing it on the list of papers to be printed and published to the world at large is not quite so clear. The course now taken will probably suggest to the writers of confidential reports in future a degree of prudence which may militate to some extent against a full disclosure of all that has been ascertained; and confidential memoranda may be unconsciously trimmed with a provident eye to the possibility of future publicity. But there can be no question that the publication by the Secretary of State of the voluminous Note submitted to the Bombay Government by Mr. Ommaney adds immensely to the fund of information laid before the public by the long but far from complete inquiry carried out by the Crawford Commission. The thirty-two charges scheduled for that inquiry were, as we stated at the time, far from covering the whole ground of investigation. The scandals connected with the administration of the Southern Division were almost wholly left out of the purview, and one at least of the more important cases in the Central Division the Commission declined to hear. The Inspector-General of Police informed Government that the corruption and demoralisation extended through the two divisions; that the native officials of both the Revenue and the Police Departments were corrupted, and that the plague had spread throughout the whole community, Brahmans, low-castes, Mussulmans, and Parsees being acquiescent parties to it. The latter are not, in the opinion of the Inspector-General, entitled to pose as possessing a higher morality than other classes of the community. They had declined to give any information, and exerted themselves to stifle information, but they gave countenance and sympathy to the system which had been established. What that system was appears to have been fully set forth in the Note drawn up for the information of Government. Intimidation was freely resorted to, and the police were induced or compelled to assist in this evil work. Native Chiefs, landowners, bankers, persons of all classes became in one degree or another cognizant of, and accomplices in, the general demoralization. Names and circumstances are set forth. Certain of the Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular papers are mentioned as lending themselves to an organized attempt to intimidate those who were desirous of giving assistance in the work of unearthing the ramifications of the system. It is openly stated that men of influence impressed on such persons that the best policy was to refuse to say anything, for those who gave information would be ultimately made to suffer for their candour. It cannot be said that this view has been belied by the event, but who would have imagined that the Secretary of State would have punished those who used so sinister an argument for dishonest reticence with a complete justification? Further it is stated in the Note that one of the motives which caused a very strong and unscrupulous party to interpose every obstacle in the way of disclosure was the belief that Mr. Crawford favoured the views of the Sarvajanik Subha and favoured native ideas and aspirations for further official preferment and the acquirement of new constitutional rights. Mr. Chiplonkar, the Secretary of the Subha, and the organ of that body are mentioned in this connection. We understand that Mr. Ommaney's Note is but one of a series of confidential documents of similar import; they have of course been forwarded also to the India Office.

AN effect of modern education, the end of which is impossible to foresee, is the breaking up of the religious sense of the people. The process, far gone in Europe, is only just commencing in India. In North-Western Europe the disintegrating forces of education upon simple popular faith are very marked in their operation. There, while education has honeycombed the upper and middle classes with philosophic doubt, the enormous growth of the lower classes has afforded an always rapidly-increasing mass of people who never knew belief. This has been especially the case in great manufacturing districts where population has reached its highest rate of increase. In these districts some form of instinctively moral restraint, some rough code of honour, may exist to help the law; but religion as a check upon popular and individual passion is absent. That the lower classes in these places should be so poorly fortified against vice and crime is truly the defect of education. Without the stimulus of the scientific knowledge and promise of this century, the rapid growth observed in the populations of North-Western Europe could not have been sustained. Where knowledge has not so deeply penetrated, the population has remained normal, and the popular beliefs are much as they have been at any time during the past ten centuries. As to whether vice and crime can be averted without the religious spirit, very different opinions co-exist. While a majority still holds that the religious education of children and of the people is essential to their own and to national welfare, a considerable minority is indifferent to any such training, and would seem rather to prefer trusting to intellectual good sense than to religion. Many say that education is itself a substitute for the superstitious feeling it is supposed to displace. This dilemma confronts every man and woman that ponders on the problem of high education, or indeed of any education transcending the three R.'s, and admitting poetry, literature, and history into its curriculum. The problem that presents itself is this. No existing country affords an altogether satisfactory answer. In India the question is still an open one. Are we to reach the heart by dwelling upon the authority of all that is good in human experience, sanctifying that authority by reverently ascribing it to almighty wisdom? or are we to strive to keep people good through their intellects, telling them freely to judge in each case the right or the wrong of their inclinations? We can judge only by experience.

When we reflect on the very uncertain moral condition of the proletariates of France and England and remember the shameful excesses indulged in by at least one of them, the future of peoples left to the guidance of literary education alone does not promise much security from evil. Buddha probably lifted the people of India from the lower level of natural superstition to the high platform of a religious sense. And judging from the patient resignation with which the people of India bear trouble even unto death, the religious spirit must be very strong within them. The famines known to us have been unaccompanied by a single outbreak of serious lawlessness—a fact that speaks with trumpet tongue force of a religious principle teaching submission to the decrees of Heaven. And yet what we know as the moral sense, is not considered to be strong in this country. To this people is now entering the powerful disintegrant of Western knowledge and philosophy. And wherever this penetrates we can mark its progress for good or evil by the destruction of the people's simple faith. We will do higher education full justice, and will not, as some do, ascribe to it the imitation of many foolish forms of Western dissipation. We think that higher education does in India only what it might be expected to do among the best disposed and steadiest people, if not brought up to it slowly. If it makes the classes under its influence discontented, this is not to be wondered at, seeing that the colleges not only impart ordinary and useful knowledge and science, but encourage with all the seductiveness of the most beautiful poetry and prose a study of the social, political, and religious history of the people of the British Islands. And this history, though it is that of an interesting and courageous people, and so well worth reading, is also that of a rebellious and disobedient people, and as such not so edifying. In the most fascinating and persuasive of imagery, higher education tells a tale of successful resistance to authority, and of almost complete emancipation from religion. It conveys in language so convincing as to be the irresistible, especially to the young, the very genius of revolution and dissent. Not since the English barons wrung Magna Charta from John at Runnymede have the British people been at peace with their king or with their Church until now, when, though elevated to be an ornament and an example, both are absolved of all responsibility in the administration. British literature and history are very stimulating for intellects only recently steeped in mediæval obscurantism and Asiatic indolence. Such intellectual food cannot be easily assimilated by the brains of school-boys not born to it. If there is anything at all in the doctrine of heredity as a means of preservation of species—and who doubts this now-a-days—the principle must apply to brain-power and to the moral sense. Evolution can safely and successfully vary hereditary temperament only by the slowest and shortest of steps. This heroic endeavour suddenly to graft European freedom and volatility of thought and action upon the reflective but metaphysical, tradition-loving, and gentle Hindoo character was undertaken without the slightest misgiving though there was no example in history of such a change of intellectual diet. Already some of the writings we see displayed as the best of the Hindoo political and critical work of the period seem to show that the writers have learnt very well the lesson of English history so far as its results are concerned, but have failed to grasp the facts of origin and character that explain its peculiarities. This education has been given by the State not merely to the well-to-do and to the classes experienced in the ways of men, but to all classes, even the poorest and the least accustomed to intellectual stimulants. Now when some unlooked for results are beginning to manifest themselves there is a desire as if to sweeten higher education by the State, to supplement, or perhaps, we should say, to mix it with moral text-books. The religious sense, damaged by the free and daring thoughts of the historians, poets, and philosophers, is to be patched by a few goody-goody paragraphs in a little handbook. Hard work, the one safe vehicle of education, nay more, the chief of all education for the poor, is not at present available for India. The moral pocket-handkerchief notion now in fashion will not supply its place. If a Hindoo boy cannot imbibe religious sense in his father's house, it is difficult to see where else he is likely to obtain it.

THE recent discussion that has taken place with reference to the site for the National Portrait Gallery that the Metropolis is to be provided with at the expense of a still anonymous benefactor shows pretty plainly that the English public will not tolerate the monopoly of South Kensington, or even of London, in such matters. The question remains whether the Commissioners of the Exhibition Fund of 1851 are justified in allowing private houses to be erected on a portion of the site of the Horticultural Gardens. Their charter, they claim, authorizes them "to appropriate, sell, lease, or otherwise apply and dispose of their estate in all respects as they shall think fit." The Commissioners have come to the conclusion that they are not in existing circumstances able to carry out the injunctions of their charter, and they have been awakened to a greater sense of their responsibilities by the demands of the provinces to participate more directly than hitherto in benefits of the Trust. The Commissioners hope by reducing the mortgage debt to narrower limits to be able to respond, in some degree at all events, to the formal application made to them some years ago by the Municipal authorities of the great towns of England. These bodies, representing more than three millions of people—the population must now be considerably larger,—urged (1) the realisation of the funds of the Commission to as great an extent as possible; (2) the application of the realised funds in grants, (*a*) to provincial museums for building and (*b*) for the purchase of suitable objects for Exhibition. "Whilst the Commissioners could not entertain these proposals, they felt perfect sympathy with the desire of the provinces to derive a more direct benefit from the resources at their disposal than is afforded by the institutions on their state, which, although unquestionably of national importance, yet confer a more immediate advantage on the Metropolis." Though the English of this is rather peculiar, the meaning is obvious. The great Exhibition of 1851 was a national institution, and although London is the capital of the entire Kingdom, it is but natural, in these days of self-contained communities, that the large centres of population in the country should be placed on the same footing as the residents in the Metropolis. Unless Mr. Samuelson and Lord Meath can bring forward stronger arguments than they have hitherto produced, there is little fear that those of us who go home next year will see some remarkable alterations in that charming district of London so endeared by many memories to Englishmen in every part of the world.

THE condition of the jails in the Central Provinces has become so much improved during the past year that health within their walls is of greater certainty than without. Offenders against the law may now receive a physical as well as a moral purification whilst undergoing imprisonment. Yet the advocate of the jail as a place of torment cannot complain that the construction of a comfortable prison is putting a premium on crime, for the fact will generally be admitted that the criminal classes will not voluntarily seek either physical or moral pabulum. Besides, crime has decreased, and the admissions to the jails were therefore fewer. The cost of maintenance has not increased; on the contrary the report shows that the tendency to increase noticeable in past years has been checked, notwithstanding that prices were higher last year than they had been for a long time. Yet it does not appear that any prisoner has died of starvation. But the Chief Commissioner impresses upon Superintendents and Deputy Commissioners the possibility of still further retrenchment, and directs their attention to the dietary of the invalid gang. "If stimulants are to be given regularly to invalid prisoners," he writes, "the experience of Bengal shows (if the Chief Commissioner's memory serves him) that country spirits are quite as good as rum and cost much less." Well, there is a parenthetical saving clause; the Chief Commissioner is speaking not from experience, but from memory, and even that memory is spoken of half apologetically. It may cost less, but the remainder of the observation cannot be taken on trust, except, perhaps, by Temperance organs, who will quote it to the disadvantage of the English distillers. Shortly after recommending the use of the country liquor, the Chief Commissioner calls attention to the death-rate, which, though he admits the deaths to be the result only of normal causes, he considers "under proper control ought to be lower." It is said that the keepers of common lodging-houses, to prevent the trouble and inconvenience of a coroner's inquest, will place the body of a deceased lodger outside the door and have him "found dead." Similar tactics might show a reduced death-rate in the jail reports. But it would be scarcely in accordance with regulations, and might lead to more forcible and more unpleasant remarks than the above which we fancy will be slightly unpalatable to the Superintendents and medical officers of the district jails.

THE thirteenth series of the Wilson Philological lectures falls to be delivered in Bombay on the first term of 1889-90. The subject fixed is "Sanskrit and the Pr

TELEGRAMS.

THE DECCAN SCANDALS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 11.

THE publication amongst the Parliamentary papers of Mr. Ommaney's Note, which was confidential, has excited some surprise in political circles here. The revelations are so startling and so bristling with names and incidents of a compromising nature that they have created quite a sensation, and it is believed the Deccan Scandals will not soon cease to occupy public attention. The Note states that Chiefs and officials of Native States, landowners, merchants, and cultivators were brought under corrupt influence and acquiesced in it. So general was the corruption, and men of such influence were so implicated, that a very powerful party became interested in stifling inquiry. Mr. Eduljee, of Kurrachee, and other men of wealth at first were ready to give valuable help in the way of tracing cheques paid into the French Bank, but subsequently declined to give the help promised. People were told not to say anything and all would be well; that it did no harm to pay money to any one, but that if they gave any information they would be treated as informers, and would ultimately be dismissed and punished. These representations and articles in the Poona organ of the Subha threw great difficulties in the way, but a body of testimony was procured, which demonstrated the widespread system of corruption which prevailed in the Southern and Central Divisions.

Other confidential notes of equal interest were sent by the Bombay Government to Lord Cross.

Another despatch, treating of the Mamlutdar question, has been sent from the Secretary of State to the Bombay Government.

A CORRECTION.

In our London correspondent's telegram of yesterday two sentences from Mr. Ommaney's Note are incorrectly quoted. Instead of "the Parsees, &c., asking for an enquiry," the correct wording is "showing a resolute determination to crush the inquiry." And instead of "their constitutional privileges," the concluding words are "their hopes of constitutional privileges."

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAHDIST RISING.

GENERAL GRENFELL AT ASSOUAN.

CAIRO, JULY 11.

General Grenfell has arrived at Assouan, and he and Colonel Wodehouse are now in communication endeavouring to arrange a concerted movement which shall effectually crush the rising.

The Dervishes yesterday, taking advantage of Colonel Wodehouse's present inability to attack them, have become aggressive and are reported to be watering freely at Shaggiehs.

Thirty Dervishes were killed during the day, while at Serras the Egytian picket killed eleven foragers.

A regiment of Highlanders and the Essex Regiment have been quartered at Alexandria and Cairo respectively to keep the populace calm.

PRINCE HENRY OF ORLEANS.

LONDON, JULY 11.

It is announced here that Prince Henry of Orleans will shortly start on a fifteen months' tour in Russia, Central Asia, and China.

THE SHAH IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JULY 10.

This morning the Shah drove from Hewell Grange to Birmingham, where he was received by the Mayor, the members of the Corporation, the Chamber of Commerce, and other public bodies. His Majesty visited several of the local works and factories, subsequently being the chief guest at a Mayoral luncheon at the Council House. After visiting the Government Small Arms Factory at Sparkbrook the Shah returned to Hewell Grange.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

TENANTS' DEFENCE LEAGUE.

LONDON, JULY 11.

A Tenants' Defence League has been formed under the auspices of the leaders of the Irish party.

STATEMENT BY MR. STANHOPE.

LONDON, JULY 10.

In the House of Commons this evening the Right Hon. Edward Stanhope, Secretary of State for War, in reply to a question, said that the British representatives in Egypt declare that reinforcements are necessary owing to the determined attitude of the Dervishes, and that to-morrow he will announce what measures the Government have decided to take in the matter.

MR. WILKIE COLLINS.

Mr. Wilkie Collins, the celebrated novelist, is very ill.

THE NILE CAMPAIGN.

CAIRO, JULY 10.

One hundred and forty British mounted infantry have been ordered to Assouan.

An artillery reinforcement, consisting of four guns, has been ordered to Assouan.

PROCLAMATION BY GENERAL GRENFELL.

General Grenfell has issued a Proclamation, in which he states that all natives found dealing with or assisting the Dervishes in any way will suffer the penalty of death.

Wad-el-Njumi with his force has arrived three miles to the south of Abusimbul.

The Egyptian troops continue to move up the river parallel with the enemy.

It is reported that many of the Dervishes have died from exhaustion owing to the rapid and continuous marches they have made.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR EGYPT.

LONDON, JULY 11.

The first battalion of the Dorset Regiment and a battalion of another regiment not yet named have been ordered from Malta to Egypt.

A battalion of the Connaught Rangers and the first battalion of the Bedfordshire Regiment have been ordered to embark for Malta.

BOMBARDMENT OF TANGA.

ZANZIBAR, JULY 11,

Captain Wissmann has bombarded the town of Tanga, which he afterwards occupied after a slight resistance from the natives.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

WASHINGTON, JULY 10.

The Agricultural Bureau monthly report states that the average condition of crop in eleven Cotton States is 87 6-10 per cent. General complaint—crops are backward in consequence of the drought and cold in May and at the commencement of June.

It is reported that the crop is injured by caterpillar and bollworm in the Gulf States.

RESIGNATION OF LORD CHARLES BERESFORD.

LONDON, JULY 11.

Lord Charles Beresford has resigned his seat in Parliament for Marylebone and intends applying for the command of a vessel.

SINKING OF A MESSAGERIES STEAMER.

ADEN, JULY 11.

The steamer Anadyr, belonging to the Messageries Maritime, while entering the inner harbour here this morning, came into collision with the steamer Oxus, belonging to the same company, and sank. The Oxus escaped with but slight injury. The mails and passengers on board the Anadyr were all safely landed.

The Anadyr was outward bound to China and the Oxus homeward bound from the same place.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT SHALABAGH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 11.

The *Sind Times* publishes an account of a serious accident which occurred on the Shalabagh-Chaman Extension Line at twelve o'clock (noon) on Wednesday last to a mineral train with six empty trucks. At the foot of the rope incline the driver lost all control of his train, which ran into the catch siding. There it got derailed, the engine being wrecked by the shock, and three waggons smashed. Six men were killed and five were seriously injured.

THE COW MOVEMENT AT POONA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 11.

A crowded meeting of all classes was held in the Albert Edward Institute, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., presiding. Sriman Swamy delivered an address, which was heard with rapt attention. The Swamy was frequently cheered, and he carried the audience with him. He leaves for Sholapur to-morrow.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Macdonald arrived here this evening.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Fraser arrived here this evening.

SUEZ, JULY 10.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Macintosh, from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, arrived here this afternoon.

The B I S N Company's steamer Henzada, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 10.

The P and O Company's Steamer Oceana arrived here this evening three days before due date.

LISBON, JULY 10.

The B I S N Company's Steamer Goorkha, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, passed here this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 10.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co s s Elektra, from Hongkong, left here for Bombay this evening.

JULY 11.

The mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, from Aden, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅞

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	98⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	83½
4 per cent. Rupee paper	67⅝
4½ per cent. „	69½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
Bar Silver	42 3-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(JULY 11.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 11th July 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	11	8	7	...	33
Suez	11	7	1	1	29

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 11th July 1889:—

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	3	10	...	3
„ Kurrachee	...	11	...	1
„ Madras	...	40	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 11.—Pressure has increased slowly over some parts of Bengal and Burma, but has decreased in all other parts of India. The decrease is moderate generally, but brisk in Sind, Guzerat, Rajputana, the West and the Central Provinces, and North Konkan. The principal depression lies over Sind, but small depressions are apparently forming over the Central and Western India and over the Bay. Normal monsoon winds prevail in most districts, but variable around the Bay. Temperature is high in Burma, Bengal, Sind, Rajputana, and Madras, and low elsewhere, and largely so in the Punjab. Rain is general, except in Sind, Rajputana, and South and West Punjab. Five inches fell at Bogra, two at Murree, four at Karwar and Goa, and seven at Surat.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR LE BRETON, R.E., has been permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £365 per annum payable in Europe.

LIEUT. C. H. PRITCHARD, S.C., Wing Officer and Quarter-Master, 9th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave for 182 days.

LIEUT. P. A. N. ST. L. WOOD, S.C., Wing Officer, 7th Bombay Infantry, has been granted furlough to Europe for a year on medical certificate.

CAPTAINS W. J. ORR, G. C. Dobbs, B. L. P. Reilly, A. W. C. Bell, and T. R. M. Macpherson, having completed twenty years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major.

COLONEL PHILIPS, Political Superintendent at Savantwadi, has been granted privilege leave for two months, Major Sealey acts in his absence.

LIEUT. FORDYCE, 3rd B. L. I., has been placed in charge of the office of Assistant Political Resident at Zaila.

CAPTAIN WRAY will act as Assistant Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country, during the absence of Major Sealy.

LIEUT.-COL. S. H. GODFREY has been appointed Contonment Magistrate of Deesa.

BOMBAY IN DARKNESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The heading of a paragraph in your yesterday's issue "Bombay in Darkness" is somewhat misleading. There has been no interruption whatever in the lighting of the public gas-lamps, to the number of 3,436. A few kerosine-oil lamps, principally at the outskirts of the city, have remained unlighted through a "strike" of the lamplighters, but the difference is barely noticeable.—Yours, &c.,

L. PENNY,
Engineer and Manager, Bombay Gas Co., Ld.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, JULY 9.

THE mania of assimilating our fiscal policy with the system in vogue in British India has given us a double crop of imposts, British and Portuguese, under which all classes of people are groaning. To the public press this is a ready-tuned fiddle to play their grievances upon. The subject has been so loudly and constantly dinned into the ears of the governing body that at last it has reached the knowledge of His Majesty the King of Portugal, who, through the Minister for Marine, has called from the Goa Government a report, which is to be submitted before the end of September next. With a view to give effect to the above injunction, H. E. the Govenor-General has appointed a Committee, composed of Senhores Nogar, B. F. da Costa, Fernandes Arez, Paiva Pereira, d'Andrade, M. A. de Menezes, and Christoam Pinto, with instructions to ascertain the amounts recovered for the last three years by direct and indirect taxation, which of the imposts have been easily recovered, and which of them need modification, which articles are susceptible of being taxed without vexation, and what reform may be recommended on the subject of taxation that will bring in more revenue with less hardship. Such is the gist of the Ministerial order, which gives ample opportunity to the press and patriots to expose.

Senhor Vasco Guedes has come armed with powers which his predecessors did not possess. Formerly the transference of public servants could be ordered by the Governor-General between Damaun, Goa, and Diu, but His Excellency can now send any public servant to Africa, or China, or wheresoever he will, whether that servant likes it or not. There is an apparent intention on the part of Portugal to organise a kind of colonial service for all Portuguese possessions in Africa and Asia, and make it accessible to all in order to have trained men available wherever they may be required. The scheme is, no doubt, intended to enlarge the sphere of public service, thus placing within the reach of educated men a number of posts which they could not otherwise obtain here. But the knowledge that such powers have been entrusted to the Governor-General has created a feeling of dismay in the heart of old servants, who will rather resign than go to Africa, which is looked upon as a convict settlement very like the Andamans. The insalubrity of the Portuguese possessions in Africa and the premature deaths of several doctors and priests who have gone has brought Portuguese Africa into such disrepute that no public servant will volunteer for service there. There is no cause to doubt, however, that the Governor-General will use wisest discretion, in giving effect to the power that the Ministry have endowed him with.

The benefit which it was supposed would be derived from having all foreign medicines subjected to medical inspection is more than counterbalanced by the serious inconveniences attending the inspection. A case is reported in which a merchant at Marmagao received some medicine chests. Being obliged to submit them to inspection, it was decided that one should be sent to Pangim. When the merchant received it back it had cost him 14 rupees, four of which were paid to obtain a certificate and the remainder for coveyance to and fro, and the expenses of a Customs clerk who had to accompany the medicine chest to Pangim at the merchant's charge. Considering the several inlets through which imports are made and the distance to the Medical Board at Pangim, it will be impossible for medicine importers to comply with the order, unless the Government is prepared to delegate the inspecting functions to the local medical officers. The want of apparatus for analysis even at the head office must render such an inspection to be effected by rule of thumb—simply this and nothing more. The absolute power which the inspector possesses of entering any public dispensary whenever he likes is a surer safeguard against the adulteration and deteriorated drugs.

A daring robbery was perpetrated in the bazaar at Margao, where two shops were forcibly entered during the night and goods and cash were abstracted, the value of which has not yet been stated. Thieves here are growing audacious as well as sacreligious, for, besides a long catalogue of thefts reported of late, I hear of fresh attempts, which have deprived St. Sebastian of his silver crown and St. Ignez of an alms-box.

The loud complaints of taxpayers, who in house and industrial assessment were overcharged, have brought out some ugly features of the system under which these imposts are assessed. Originally the amount of the tax was fixed by the village *Regedor*, who through ignorance or to satisfy his superiors charged the largest percentage possible. The *Administrador* approved of the assessment, and the people were charged accordingly; but when the taxpayers were informed of the exorbitant rate exacted from them, they applied for an enquiry, the result of which showed to the *Regedor* that he has been actually overcharging. To make amends the *Regedor* recommends a reduction, but the *Administrador* refuses to alter the rates. If the judgment of the *Regedor* is of any value when he fixes the original amount of tax, his second enquiry must be much more so, because he thoroughly ascertains the assessable value of the property. But we have here a different code of reasoning to justify the proceedings of our functionaries, of which His Excellency the Governor-General may take a note that public administration under him does not depend upon the caprice of individual officers, but upon some satisfactory basis.

SCHOOL-MASTERS' BIRTHDAYS.

THREE school-boys, who enclose their names and addresses, write asking us to draw the attention of their school committee to the fact that their teachers are in the habit of obtaining money from the pupils to purchase presents for the principal's birthday. They mention names freely, but we must not do so, and they protest, after comparing notes with boys from other schools, that nowhere else is this kind of thing encouraged. In the rules nothing is said about parents being asked to subscribe for birthday presents, but as each year follows another the teachers begin their usual cry, "have you brought any money," and this is kept up till, through sheer disgust, the pupils give something towards it. "We, like many others," they say, "wish that men of this type never had birthdays, and we are certain that the parents of the children who attend these schools will quite agree with us when we say the sooner the principal discourages this yearly practice the better."

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered.	31 62	35 19	32 14	32 21
July 10, Wednesday..	...	...	...	1 35
„ 11, Thursday ...	2 48	4 19	4 5	...
Total...	34 10	39 38	36 19	33 56
Total of corresponding date last year...	27 60	25 88	26 55	25 50

SHIPPING RESPONSIBILITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Recollecting a case which occurred lately in one of the Indian principal towns, I should like to know why the speculators, who in general give out shipping orders months in advance, which are accepted by most of the shippers, and also take steamers on the same basis, are not compelled by the Chamber of Commerce to mention their respective partners. Up to now everything went well except in a few cases, but where will firstly the shippers and afterwards the steamer agents, who only earn their trifling commission, be should any misfortune happen to them. Bombay merchants are made to believe that there are always several partners in such a speculative concern putting their capital, so to speak, at an enormous sum, but let a collapse come, and who is to be looked to? Would it not be just as well for the shippers as well as agents to know really from whom they take shipping orders and to whom they give steamers? European houses are in a certain way compelled to give even their corresponding firms at home, and are proud to mention their Bombay partners. Why should not freight speculators be compelled to mention their several partners. If once something wrong occurs merchants and agents may not be astonished to hear that so and so has gone to his country, and what redress have they then on any of the other partners who never figure in the concern, but participate in the profits as long as there is one?—Yours, &c.,

X. N. G.

NOTES FROM BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, JULY 9.

THE "Berar Volunteers" are without a Commandant, now over two months. The Volunteer Regulations are clear that the senior captain should be appointed "captain commandant," but it has not yet been done.

Mr. Fred Wright has entered upon his duties as officiating Inspector-General of Police, Jails, and every other kindred institutions, and it is to be hoped that all the undetected crimes in this province will be ferretted out during his *regime*.

It is gratifying to find that the meritorious services of Mr. C. W. A. Davies, Special Assistant Commissioner, H. A. D., has been recognised by his appointment as officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Akola District. The appointment of so experienced an officer has met with popular approval, and it is to be hoped that he will ere long fill a permanent Deputy Commissionership, for which he is well fitted.

There has been a general fall of rain throughout the province, and not a day too soon for the kharif crops.

Owing to the newly pleged judicial scheme, which came into force on the 1st instant, it is currently reported that the appointment of "Special Assistant Commissioners" will be doomed. This means a reduction of one hundred rupees a month.

The "maintenance of Government gardens" in the province seems to be a losing game for want of proper management. Flower gardens and *parterres* are not so much wanted as European vegetables. In municipal towns, "the gardens" should be made over to the municipal body. It behoves the Revenue Commissioner, H. A. D., failing which, the Resident, to call for reports on gardens, when it will be found that the expenditure exceeds the receipts.

Horse-farming seems to be a hobby in this province. Stud stables have been erected in the principal towns. *Cui bono?* The public would much like to know the results of three years. The cattle is degenerating for want of encouragement. Next to Mysore hitherto Berar produced the best draught bullocks. The last cattle show was a miserable failure, as also was the deplorable specimens of horse flesh.

It is a crying shame that the protection of animals and birds is not enforced in this non-regulation province. I have seen *pardis* trap within a few hours in one morning three dozen partridges and a dozen quail. The wanton butchery of "does" is perpetrated with impunity. I grieve to communicate this "butchery," but it is nevertheless the fact. The Resident at Hyderabad has much to answer for and also the Commissioner.

On Sunday last the railway station was animated. All Akola, Europeans and Natives, so to speak, were present to wish *bon voyage* to Colonel F. M. Grant (M.S.C.), ex-Deputy Commissioner of this district, on his retirement from the service The "Municipal Fathers" were also present to wish farewell to their late chairman. After a few words in the "waiting room," garlands of flowers bedecked the gallant Field Officer, after which pan supari was freely distributed. I cannot do better than give an epitome of the farewell toast at a public dinner in the club on the 6th instant by Mr. C. W. A. Davies, the Officiating Deputy Commissioner, the senior officer present. He said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have to propose the health of Colonel Grant, who is now leaving us after a distinguished service of thirty-two years. He landed in India a month or so before the breaking out of the Great Indian Mutiny (1857), and being attached to that famous regiment, the 42nd Royal Highlanders, he was one of the foremost who avenged the never-to-be-forgotten massacres at Cawnpore, perpetrated by the infamous miscreant Nana Saheb of Bithur. Our gallant friend was afterwards engaged in other less but important actions, finishing up by being present at the siege of Lucknow, the fall of which gave India back to us and broke the neck of an organized rebellion, the like of which the world has never seen. Ladies and gentlemen, after the establishment of peace, Colonel Grant turned his attention to civil duties by joining the Punjab Commission, and two and a half years later was selected by the Government of India to serve in this the Berar Commission. It is hardly necessary for me to reiterate that the retirement of an officer still in the bloom of manhood, of such varied and extensive experience, is an irreparable loss to the State, and not a less loss to the small community of Berar, of which for years past he was the most busy, witty, and cheerful member. He will be missed greatly in official circles, in which he was well known for his cool and sound judgment, proof against prejudice, and unaffected by public cant. When looking back at his hot Indian career from the cool retreat of his home in "Asia Minor," it will be a great consolation for him to feel that he has left none but friends behind him, and that in deed and thought he has wronged no man. Such an unsullied career falls to the lot of very few Indian officials, and, rarer still, that it terminates in a happy and contented manner. Ladies and gentlemen, in bidding Colonel Grant farewell we hope that he will be long spared to his family, and that he will not forget those friends who have now gathered around him in inexpressible sorrow at parting from one so endeared to them by social and official ties.

The train steamed in at the regular time, when hearty shaking of hands began and "Godspeed" was the final adieu. Colonel Grant expressed his great sorrow in parting.

Colonel Lane, the ex-Inspector-General of Police and Jails, H. A. D., was also a passenger "homeward bound."

MR. CAINE, M. P., AND SHOLAPUR PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION.

THE following reply, dated the 5th ultimo, has been received by Mr. Nagpurkar, honorary secretary of the Sholapur People's Association, from Mr. Caine, M.P.:—"I am much obliged to you for your kind and interesting letter of the 15th May. I am sending you by this mail a copy of my travels round the world, which may perhaps interest you. My committee and I are greatly pleased at the excellent work that you are doing in Sholapur. I feel greatly honoured at the publication by your association of my speeches on the subject of the Abkari laws. I hope that this winter I may be able to visit Sholapur. I am hoping to come out to the Congress, and to spend two or three weeks, at any rate, in Southern India. If I am able to come, you may be quite sure that I will visit Sholapur and make the acquaintance of yourself and those who are working with you in our noble cause. I send you by this mail also some copies of *Abkari*. I hope that you will write to me as often as you have anything to say, and that you will convey my warm thanks and that of all the friends of temperance in England to the Sholapur People's Association for the patriotic manner in which they are taking up this agitation. I think you will be rewarded with early success.—Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) W. S. CAINE.

A WELL OF POISON.

AN extraordinary and most lamentable story has just reached us of how four brave and daring men suddenly lost their lives at Billimora a few days ago. Close by the Towers of Silence there is a well which four days before the awful occurrence was cleaned of a mass of *debris* that had accumulated at the bottom. The cleaning operations being completed the drawing of water was resumed, and a mallee in lowering a bucket let the vessel drop. As he had descended into the well before, and being a good swimmer, he, without hesitation, leaped into the water to recover his bucket. But what was the surprise and horror of the on-lookers to see the mallee fall back, without a cry, evidently unconscious. Then followed the more sad and exciting part of the tragedy. A Parsee youth named Sorabjee plunged in to try and rescue the man who was thought to be drowning. But no sooner had he seized hold of the mallee than he too was seen to fall limp and lifeless on the body of the other. This strange occurrence might have been sufficient to retard any others from entering the well. The men's apparently lifeless condition was not due to drowning; that was certain. Some other unaccountable cause must have bereft them of their senses. But nothing daunted, a brother of the latter and another man of the Doobla caste leaped in simultaneously, when they too, instead of effecting a rescue, dropped lifeless across their fellows. The scare was now complete, and the excitement reached its height. Nobody would now venture to descend the well, and it was several days ere all the bodies were recovered. Foul air was discovered on examination to be the invisible and silent agent which had killed the four brave men. The well must have been in a very filthy state, even although it was supposed to have been cleaned so recently, or in the cleaning the poisonous gas must have been let loose, for a light was extinguished a few feet from the mouth of the well. Great sympathy is expressed for the widowed mother of the Parsee youth, whom he supported.

THE PARSEE ELEVEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I propose to discuss the selection of the Parsee Eleven, and before I begin it is right I should assure your readers that I shall express my independent opinion, trusting that my remarks will be received in a generous spirit. I shall try to make the selection according to the excellent principle suggested by Mr. A. G. Steel in the "Badminton Library, Cricket"; but I must premise that the number of available good Parsee cricketers being very small as compared with that of English cricketers, for whom especially the book seems to have been written, there will be some difficulty in applying thoroughly the above principle to our case. To begin, then, I shall select a fast bowler—one who can bowl very fast and very straight. Of course, there are two candidates, Messrs. M. E. Pavri and R. E. Mody, both of whom have their strong points, but I prefer the former for having greater variety and certainly larger experience. The first bowler, then, is Mr. Pavri. Do we want another fast bowler in the team? We think yes! and of course that man must be Mr. R. E. Mody. Now comes the difficulty as to who should be our third bowler. If possible, let him be a left-hand bowler. Well, I hit upon Mr. M. D. Kanga. He is a steady, slow, medium bowler with a good leg-break-on; on a cut-up wicket he is sure to be successful. The difficulty becomes greater now when I come to the fourth man. I have got two steady fast bowlers and a third slow, medium, with leg-break-on. If possible, let us now have a slow bowler with the off-break. I believe there are two competitors for the place, Messrs. D. Pundole and N. Bharucha. Speaking of Pundole, I must say that he turns the ball like a corkscrew and has a high delivery. What he chiefly wants is good smart fielding to back him up, and under such conditions I believe he is bound to be successful on any sort of wicket. Of course, he may be sometimes very expensive—always the case with slow bowlers,—but I am perfectly sure that a little judgment on the part of the captain can avert such a mishap. Mr. Bharucha, on the other hand, is, indeed, a remarkably steady bowler, and very useful in putting down the runs, if necessary. He has, besides, a high reputation both here and at Poona. However, in point of variety, spin, and break, he does not come up to the former. Besides, he cannot be called a slow bowler, and I would prefer a slow one. But even if we did not want a slow one, I would prefer Mr. Pundole for one good reason. Mr. Bharucha is easily put out when he is hit. He loses his temper, gets sulky, and bowls "without a head." On the other hand, Mr. Pundole is always cautious and cheerful, and, above all things, always glad when he is hit, for that is exactly what he wants the batsman to do. Bharucha is always trying to bowl out a batsman by a good length ball, whereas Pundole puts a lot of traps in his way to catch him out. And it is evident whose tactics are the better. I fix, therefore, upon Mr. Pundole as our fourth man.

We now come to the wicket-keeper. Here there are again two candidates, Messrs. Bapasola and D. D. Kanga. When at his best, Kanga may be a better man, but from what I know he is rather out of practice this year. So we had better have Bapasola. Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9 are our best batsmen. Well, the first man, *par excellence*, is our old friend, Mr. B. D. Gagrat—last year's hero. Next to him comes Mr. D. F. Dubash without a question. Next to Dubash comes J. Bilimoria, who almost comes up to the level of his predecessor. There is a difficulty about the fourth man—we have so many batsmen of equal merit to select from; *e. g.*, Messrs. J. M. Patel, R. N. Reporter, S. B. Doctor, and others. Here let me pause a little. I know that Mr. J. M. Patel is to be the captain of the team. He is so appointed by the Bombay Gymkhana. So he ought to come in *ex officio*; and if he is to be selected for anything it can only be his good defensive batting. Therefore, leaving aside competition, I must have Mr. J. M. Patel as our No. 9. Now we come to what are called all-round cricketers. I must say that there are very few Parsee cricketers who can be called such. With the glorious exception of Mr. Gagrat, and perhaps of Mr. R. E. Mody, who is coming up now, we have none others to boast of. I have, therefore, to limit my selection to a few only. The names may be suggested of Messrs. R. N. Reporter, S. B. Doctor, P. D. Kanga, D. D. Kanga, M. Wadia, M. Surti, and others. Out of these, only one man, namely, Mr. M. Wadia, can pretend to be somewhat of a bowler: all the rest are either tolerable batsmen good fielders, or both combined. Of Mr Wadia's bowling we have not a very high opinion; and if he is to be tried at all, I don't think it can be unless six good bowlers have failed, which is on the whole a poor recommendation. As a fielder he is tolerable, but I prefer either Reporter, Doctor, or P. Kanga. As a batsman, I don't think much of him. People are so loud in talking about defence; but my opinion is otherwise. We must always do our best to win a match, not to draw it. A batsman of Mr. Wadia's stamp may be useful in saving a match once in a way, but it cannot do any good to his side to be stopping and stopping all balls alike, and adding five runs per hour to the score. So much time is wasted, the ground is spoilt, and the spectators are disgusted. Besides, we have already got Mr. J. M. Patel with "his stone-wall defence." For my part, I am strongly of opinion that batting should not only be defensive, but also run-getting; otherwise, a merely defensive bat is no good. Coming to the others, I find that Mr D. D. Kanga ought to have a chance, if he is in form; but I am afraid the reverse is the case. So next comes Mr S. B. Doctor. About this player I can only say that he is a decent bat and a safe field anywhere. Somehow or other he has not been making big scores, but his fielding is still very good, and I have not forgotten his performance in 1885 in this department. Last year, too, he showed himself quite equal to the occasion, and the *Rast Goftar* had a few good words to say about his fielding. Next as to Mr. Reporter, I know he is a promising colt; his batting is good, and his fielding equally good. We put him on a fair level with Mr. Doctor. Mr. P. D. Kanga is a good field, no doubt, and a tolerable bat, yet on the whole he does not come up to the above two. Of Mr. Surti I have very little to say, except that he is a steady bat, but he is not smart enough in the field. Now when I make the selection of the last two men, I must bear two facts in mind, *i.e.*, (1) our slow bowlers must be backed up by really smart fielding; and (2) we have already got two rather weak fielders in the team, Messrs. J. M. Patel and D. Pundole. So I should suggest the names of Doctor and Reporter as being the best in the lot, and satisfying to a great extent what we want (always bearing in mind that D. D. Kanga should have a better chance, if he is in form). Thus then our team is complete, and the names are Pavri, Mody, M. D. Kanga, Pundole, Bapasola, Gagrat, Dubash, Bilimoria, J. M. Patel, S. B. Doctor, and R. N. Reporter. I have no doubt that from every point of view this will be a strong team, and if the Parsees do not beat the Bombay Gymkhana this time, the fault will be their own.—Yours, &c.,

July 10. CANDID CRITIC.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—After a careful perusal of a letter under the *nom de plume* "A. B. C.," in your issue of the 9th current, pertaining to Mr. Bharucha, I venture, quite impartially and for the good of the community, to refute the argument therein. Some suggestions in the said letter are very rashly and, I may say, with perhaps very poor judgment of cricket made for the removal of Mr. Bharucha from the Parsee team, the plea being that he is quite out of form. Apart from any friendly feelings or the least prejudice towards Mr. Bharucha's cricketing merits, I may say that he is of material service, and a regular prop to the team. To say that the man is out of form and only useful in one department of the game, and, therefore, should be removed, is a very dangerous advice. It is ridiculous to give opinions in the open face of the acknowledged and honest accounts of his services given by the papers on several occasions before as well as of late. Has the writer been vigilant and wakeful all the year long, or does his drowsiness and dormant energy leave him at the time when the Parsees play the Gymkhana? If so, I strongly recommend him not to rush into print hereafter. Once more I suggest that the writer read carefully the columns in which cricket matches appear. Now to throw some light on the writer's ignorance of cricket, and it will take very few words. Who is on the cricket field that does not know this terror-inspiring veteran champion of the Parsees? To enumerate his services for the Parsees and his glorious achievements at several Gymkhanas, such as Bombay, Poona, Ahmednaggar, &c., would be a task very agreeable to me as to the readers, but I, to economise space, enumerate them briefly. Dare any one deny that there were no rueful and gloomy faces when Bharucha did not put in his appearance on the field? Was the disappointment in any way less here than as usually happens in England when the champion of the English, Dr. W. G. Grace, does not take part in some of the matches of the first order?—Yours, &c.,

11th July. D. B. TAPIA.

THE Government of Madras have informed the Government of India that the earth-work of the proposed East Coast Railway, which was to have been put in hand at once as a relief work in the Ganjam district, does not require to be started for the present.

THE NATIVE STATES OF INDIA.

(FROM A NATIVE POINT OF VIEW.)

MR. UMA SANKAR MISRA, M.A., a Deputy Magistrate, who is spending his leave in England, was to read the following paper on the Native States of India before the members of the East Indian Association on the Monday after last mail left. Sir W. Guyer Hunter, M.P., had undertaken to preside.

The historical importance, the traditions, and the peculiar constitution of the Native States, have such a bearing upon a large portion of the Indian people, and their relation with the Government of India is so close and delicate, that in consideration of the several State-questions of the Great Eastern Dependency of England we have to determine what sort of Government they require, how the Chiefs should be trained so as to furnish a guarantee for the good administration of the States entrusted to them, how the vast resources of such States ought to be developed, and in what way the Government should utilize their services, which they are so loyally willing to render. Each of these questions is exceedingly important and deserves a careful treatment, but I am afraid that in the course of a paper like this, it is difficult to discuss it exhaustively. I shall therefore confine myself to the consideration of (1) the education of Indian Chiefs; (2) civil and military administration of the Native States; (3) the relations of the Chiefs to their Political Agents; and (4) the attitude of Government towards the Native States.

Of all the questions affecting the interest of the Native States, the question of education seems to be the most important; for the good government of a State must necessarily depend upon the ruling capacity, the education and the intelligence of its Chief. In early times, when India had not come under the influence of Western civilization, when Indian Chiefs, like the feudal lords of the Middle Ages, lived in their castles remote from the busy world and administered rough and ready justice to their liegemen, retainers, and servants, a Chief of the old Indian type would have suited very well indeed. But with the importation of Western ideas, the extension of railways and telegraphs, the development of industries, trades, and commerce, such States have greatly changed. The people, hitherto indifferent to what passed in the outer world, are gradually awakening to the different conditions of life under which their brethern in British India live. Some of these are the freedom of action and thought, the comforts and conveniences of life, and a thousand other blessings of good government. Under these new circumstances there arises the necessity of having rulers, who, while retaining some of their ancestral habits of manliness, thrift and martial spirit, ought to combine in their persons, a liberal education, experience in routine work, and some sort of military training. Efforts have been made from time to time to establish institutions, which are likely to turn out rulers of the above description.

THE MAYO COLLEGE.

Lord Mayo, one of the late Viceroys of India, may be said to have taken the initiation in the matter. The result of his Lordship's policy was the establishment of the Mayo College at Ajmere and a few other institutions of the same sort in other parts of India. It is generally admitted that the policy of Lord Mayo has had a very beneficial effect on the training of the royal youths of Rajputana. We must not, however, forget that his scheme after all is only a partial one, and has not been developed by his predecessors; in consequence of this, the Government of India has not been able to solve once for ever the question of the education of the Indian Chiefs. The apparent apathy of the Government in this matter cannot be accounted for. However, the time has come when the question cannot be further put off. It remains to be seen what could be done in the matter. First, the number of colleges like the one at Ajmere ought to be increased. At least each province should have two colleges. These colleges should be supplemented by two or three military institutions like those at Sandhurst and Woolwich in this country. The utility of military academies in India cannot be doubted for a moment, as it will enable the scions of the famous houses of Rajputana and the Punjab to keep up the military instincts and martial glories which are looked upon as their birthrights. It will also furnish them with a career, for they, as younger members of the royal families, are precluded by birth from sharing in the administration of their paternal estates and will afford them the opportunity of serving under the Government as military officers. One of the standing complaints of the Indian army is, that native Indian officers who rise from the ranks to non-commissioned officerships are generally men of no intelligence and cannot be expected to lead efficiently even a couple of companies in actual warfare. The members of the royal families would be the best persons to take their place efficiently as commissioned officers after they have undergone a course of instruction at an Indian Sandhurst or Woolwich. Apart from military fitness they will be men of great influence and the Government in having them as officers will have the support of the large sections of the people they will represent. It is desirable here to consider what policy the Government should follow with respect to this question. In fact the discussion of this point involves the discussion of the still more important question whether the Government ought to utilise the military resources of the Native States. No doubt this is a very delicate question. Viewed from a purely British point of view it may not after all be desirable to utilize them, as in the first instance it may indicate we

patent to all. The president of the council ought to take the place of the old-fashioned Dewan (a sort of premier to a Chief), who, bred in court intrigues, accustomed to listen to the voice of flattery, given to arbitrary proceedings, partial and neglectful of his duties, is the least fitted person for discharging the difficult and onerous duties of government.

In a paper like this, we can discuss the subject of government only theoretically. All that we can do is to give a few words of advice. Our feudatory Chiefs ought to adopt the British system of government in general. They should dispense with unjust taxes, show more leniency and fairness in the imposition and collection of rents, and try to rule justly and impartially. They can also with advantages introduce local self-government by establishing municipal corporations, which are likely to appeal to the feelings of the people, as self-governing principles have existed since time immemorial in some form or other in India, prominently in the constitution of the village panchaits or meeting of the clans.

POLITICAL AGENTS.

The question of civil administration and the relation of Political Agents to feudatory Chiefs are so closely connected, that it will not be out of place to pass on from the former to the latter. A Political Agent is the accredited functionary of the Government to a Native State. His duties are most delicate, as he has to supervise the conduct of the Chief and to guide him with counsel in the administration of his State. Every now and then active interference becomes necessary. We cannot conceive of two beings more different on account of different propensities of mind, training and culture than a Political Agent and an Indian Chief. The former, an European by birth and education, is always fair, just, impartial and quick; the latter on the other hand, trained up in the school of sycophancy and influenced by court intrigues, is often dilatory, at times arbitrary, and frequently partial. He has also his susceptibilities and peculiar way of doing things. The least encroachment upon them is resented and court intrigues are set on foot to thwart the Political Agent, and place obstacles in his way. Hence it often happens that he and the Chief cannot act amicably. The Political Agent is always suspicious of the Chief, and the Chief always dreads the unnecessary interference of the Political Agent. Much misunderstanding exists between them, and a State suffers in consequence. This sad state of things has revealed itself more than once. Hyderabad, Cashmere, and Bhopal have been most difficult to manage. The time has come when something ought to be done to improve the relation between an Indian Chief and a Political Agent. While the former should recollect that the interference of a Political Officer is for his good, the latter must remember that it is his duty to respect the feelings of a Chief, to be conciliatory in his dealings and to interfere as little as possible. Offended dignity and stubbornness should be set aside by each party. A Political Agent and a Chief ought to meet half way.

THE POLICY OF GOVERNMENT.

It is hard to define the policy that the Government ought to pursue with respect to the Native States. Hitherto its policy has been marked by tolerance, leniency, and conciliation. It was only in cases of the worst disorder and mismanagement that the Government felt bound to interfere. However, the expansion and development of the States, the imperial necessities of the country, and many other considerations, make it desirable that the policy of the Government should undergo slight changes so as to suit the altered conditions of the States and the country. The Government should help the native States to organize their military resources by lending them British officers, as has been done so successfully in Egypt, and when their armies have been brought up to a state of efficiency, it should in pursuance of policy of trust, employ them in an emergency for the imperial defence of the country. It should further promote friendly feelings among the States themselves. This could be best done by combining the military forces of the States under the central military control of the Government. The idea of a federal union, I am sure, will appeal to national sentiment, and if properly worked out will add to the strength of the Government.

The Indian Chiefs whose exalted position, antiquity, and riches assign to them a conspicuous position in the aristocracy of the world, have a brilliant future before them. Under the British Protectorate they are destined to play a prominent part, if they choose to avail themselves of the facilities which a humane and enlightened Government like the British *regime* in India affords. With the development of their civil and military resources, with a just and firm rule, and a loyal allegiance to the paramount Power, they will excite the admiration of the world and add to the reputation of the nation to whom their destinies are committed.

THE SIEGE OF POONA.

EARLY on Thursday morning, at the first faint flash of daylight, the poor villagers, living about Kondwa, whose untutored minds see war in sham fights and hear it in the report of a gun, were in a state of terrible excitement over a rumour that was spread that an army of soldiers was approaching their limits. The excitement became intense when a force consisting of No. 2 Mountain Battery, 1st Royal Fusiliers and 2nd (P. W. O.) Grenadiers, under Colonel Chard did really appear on their soil and were about to rendezvous. After spending many anxious moments, expecting momentarily to be blown to atoms, it was a relief to the trembling wretches to find that nothing more serious than an exercise of British troops was taking place. The troops enumerated above represented the enemy who were directed to drive in the defending force and enter Poona; while No. 1 Mountain Battery, the 2nd Durham Light Infantry, 10th Bo. L. I. and 26th Bo. I., under the command of Colonel Lee, took up a position to defend the approach to Poona by the Bapdeo-Ghaut Road, the enemy being expected to advance at seven o'clock. Soon after this hour, operations began in earnest. A mass of Infantry was seen moving up the rugged pathway, and Colonel Chard, noticing the fitting time to advance wheeled his men to the right and moved in the direction of Bapdeo-Ghaut Road where the defending force was stationed. The defence party were surprised at this forward movement of troops, whom they were disposed to believe were spiritless, for Colonel Lee, was riding from rank to rank, animating and encouraging his men. Coming within measurable distance, the enemy opened fire, and the giving and receiving of fire was continued until it was decided, to the temporary discomfiture of the enemy, that he had been defeated. The attacking force behaved with extraordinary valour; they showed themselves equal to any troops in courage and discipline. The defending party deserve to be complimented too on their coolness and pluck as they evinced the "ardour that always inspires their countryman in battle." The scene of action was between the Bapdeo-Ghaut Road and Kondwa—a rugged country, full of ravines and dells, rather jungly right and left, and frequented by rocks. In ascending one of the eminences, the plain beneath presented a most imposing spectale. The effect was heightened by seeing the peaceful peasants flying from their work in the fields. No casualties on either side.—*Poona Observer*.

ENGLISH CRICKETERS FOR INDIA.

IT is now absolutely settled that Mr. G. F. Vernon's team of gentleman-cricketers will make a tour in India next winter. As we have previously stated, they leave England for Ceylon about the 31st of October, and visit Calcutta during the Christmas holidays. The team will consist of Lord Hawke, Messrs. Vernon, J. G. Walker, H. Philipson, H. W. Forster, T. L. Shand, A. E. Leatham, E. M. Lawson-Smith, J. H. G. Hornsby and H. E. Rhodes. The last-named is a little doubtful, and the eleventh man had not been arranged when the mail left. There should be a twelfth to provide against casualties.

Of the above team Vernon belongs to the Middlesex eleven, and has captained a team to Australia more than once: he is a fine hitter and a good field. Lord Hawke is a Cambridge man, at present captain of the Yorkshire eleven and a capital bat. J. G. Walker, Oxford, another Middlesex county man, is good all-round. Philipson is captain of the Oxford eleven for the present year, and probably the best amateur wicket-keeper of the day: by the way he is also strong at tennis and rackets. Forster is a good bowler, and with Shand and Leatham will furnish our visitors bowling strength. The remaining men are all cricketers of more or less repute, and the complete team is probably strong enough to gobble up the best team that any one part of India can assemble, pads included. Of course, they will try conclusions in turn with Calcutta, the North-West and Bombay. A fourth match, the *Pioneer* thinks, should be against all India: no more central place to bring off such a contest than Allahabad.

LORD GRANVILLE, speaking at Rochester, admitted that there were outrages and disaffection in Ireland, but they had somewhat diminished of late, owing, however, not to the repressive measures of the Government, but to the expressions of sympathy recently shewn by the English people. The true remedy for the present state of things was the very simple one of governing a free people according to their own wishes.

PANDITA RAMABAI AT SHOLAPUR.

AT the request of the Sholapur People's Association, Pandita Ramabai, of Bombay, visited Sholapur on the 29th ultimo. She was received at the station by Mr. Nagpurkar, honorary secretary of the Association, and others. At 11 a.m. the Pandita partook of the secretary's dinner, and at the special invitation of Mr. Tagore's sister went to stay with her. In the afternoon, the Pandita, Miss Indira Tagore, and Shrimati Suarna Kumari Devi, and more than a hundred native ladies were given a splendid entertainment privately at Rao Bahadur Heblikar's. Mutual friendly greetings took place on the occasion. A bird's play was performed as an amusement for the ladies, and the assembly dispersed after an hour or so. It may be remarked that this is the first interview of its kind in Sholapur. Hundreds of Hindu ladies gathered together for exchange of *halad-kunku* merely, but never before had they so assembled to meet a lady like the Pandita. At 5 p. m. the Pandita went to the High School Hall, where arrangements were made by the secretaries for her lecture. Suwarna Kumari Devi, who occupied the chair, introduced the Pandita in a short speech as follows:—"The lady in whose honour we are assembled here this evening needs no introduction from me. Pandita Ramabai—the name is a household word to many of us—we welcome to Sholapur. It is not her learning alone we admire. It is the excellent qualities of her heart, her patriotism, self-sacrifice, devotion to the cause of suffering widowhood that command our sympathy and admiration. You have heard something of what she has done. You know she has crossed the Atlantic to the distant shores of America, collected a large sum of money from the liberal-minded people there, and has established a widows' home in Bombay with the funds raised. I dare say you will hear all about her experiences from her own lips, and I need not detain you longer with any words of mine."

Pandita Ramabai then addressed the meeting in an able and eloquent speech for nearly two hours. The Pandita has, it is well known, identified herself with the moral and social elevation of her Indian sisters, and she treated the subject of female education in the most eloquent style. Her delivery was so impressive and the treatment of the subject so lucid as to rivet the attention of all and to carry conviction with it. She attacked the so-called leaders of the native community for having helped only to introduce the vices of the West. Whilst denouncing the vices of smoking and drinking, her rhetorical powers were exercised to their utmost, besides nothing she said was done to ameliorate the condition of the women, and that the Hindoos were shortsighted enough not to see that without the intelligent help of the females, all the attempts of the male sex towards advance must end disastrously to themselves. Inseparably united as the two sexes were, the unlettered female must serve as a drag upon her companion of the sterner sex. Until, therefore, the status of females was elevated both morally and socially, men must remain cripples. Incidentally she took the leaders of the Hindoo community severely to task for their apathy towards the agitation for the abrogation of the Contagious Diseases Act.

Rao Saheb Kolhatkar proposed a vote of thanks to the Pandita for her learned lecture and to the chairman for her able conduct in the chair. He requested the people present to bear in mind the powerful appeal of Pandita Ramabai, and to do something in right earnest to give a stimulus to the subject of female education.

On the following Sunday morning the Pandita lectured to the High School boys upon "A country from which we can learn something." On this occasion also Shrimati Devi presided. The Pandita rose amidst loud cheers and gave a lecture on Japan for nearly one and half hours. She compared the present and past condition of India with that of Japan during the course of her learned lecture, and summed up by bringing prominently to the notice of the audience several of the best features in the character of the Japanese people, which may be imitated with advantage by the rising and promising youths of India.

Rao Bahadur Chitnis proposed and Rao Saheb Chakradeo seconded a vote of thanks to the Pandita.

In the evening, the Pandita and native ladies and gentlemen were entertained by the learned and popular Judge, Mr. Tagore, at his private residence.

The Pandita left Sholapur for Barsi by the evening mail at the special request of the people there. She was comfortably lodged there in Khojah's bungalow.

On the Monday evening she delivered a lecture on female education in the new dharmshala in Somwarpeth. The meeting was attended by over 1,200 people of all classes belonging to Barsi. Rao Saheb Joshi, sub-judge, presided on the occasion. The arrangements were excellent. The lecture lasted for nearly two hours. On Tuesday the Pandita delivered a *Purana* in Middle School No 1. All the Shastris, Puranicks, and gentlemen and ladies attended. The learning of the Pandita was admired by all present and a unanimous vote of thanks passed. In the afternoon another, *Purana* was delivered by the Pandita in a Hindu temple, where 200 or 300 Hindu ladies were present besides a few leading gentlemen. After this the Pandita inspected the girls' school, and left Barsi in the evening for Bombay.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

MR. D. N. PARAKH, Surgeon-Major in charge at Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, in his report for last year submitted to the meeting of the Standing Committee on Wednesday, says:—The system of conservancy adopted worked very satisfactorily. The water-supply was good and abundant, but as usual the pumps had to be frequently worked to supply the second floors. The hospital buildings were kept in a good state of repair. The walls were oil-painted during the year. This appeared to be a great improvement on the plaster formerly used, and alluded to in my last report. The same defects exist in the hospital building as were pointed out in my last report, except that, at my suggestion and recommendation, a servants' bathing place was built during the year on the west side of the hospital near the servants' quarters, at a cost of Rs. 166-12-9. The hospital fittings were kept in good order, and the beds cleaned, and insects were not allowed to infest them. Judging from hospital work, I should say the general health of the city was good. The total number of admissions of indoor patients during the year was 2,187 as contrasted with 2,440 of last year, being a decrease of 253. The total treated in the wards was 2,278 as contrasted with 2,565 of last year, being a decrease of 287. Each bed accommodated during the year about 19 patients. The average detention in hospital was about 15 days. The average daily number of indoor patients was 88·6; the average of men being 74, women 9·8, and children 4·8. The total number of admissions of outdoor patients was 17,344 as contrasted with 17,133 of last year, showing an increase of 211. The total treated was 17,464 as contrasted with 17,285 of last year. The average daily number of sick out-patients was 131·6. The same care was taken in the admission of patients to hospital charity as was mentioned in my last report. There were in all 246 deaths, or 10·18 per cent. to total treated. This percentage was slightly less than that of the previous year which was 11·5; 50 deaths occurred within 24 hours, 58 within 4 days, and 138 above a week after admission. This shows that about half the number of deaths occurred within a short space of time after admission, and this again shows the desperate nature of the cases admitted as remarked at length in my last report. Just as I reported last year, so during this year the diseases that caused the largest mortality were three—diarrhœa, dysentery, and pthisis. The house surgeon Mr. Easdon's great zeal for work, his abilities as a surgeon, his great tact in managing the hospital and looking after the servants, his gentlemanly bearing and correct conduct, and his great popularity among all who have had anything to do with this hospital are too well and widely known for me to say anything further about him. 1st Class Hospital Assistant Nagoo Luxamon, though near his pension time, worked very hard, and was always at his post, and treated the patients very kindly and gave me every satisfaction. He knows his work as much as is to be expected from a Hospital Assistant of the old stamp. 2nd Class Hospital Assistant Peerajee Sevajee, though of delicate health, worked honestly, regularly, and well, and took an intelligent interest in the welfare of the patients. He knows his work thoroughly well. 2nd Class Hospital Assistant Vittal Lingoo joined the hospital recently. He has so far satisfied me by his work. 3rd Class Hospital Assistant Syed Abdool also joined the hospital recently. He has also so far given me every satisfaction. Mr. Balkrishna Vassoodev, the steward, discharged his responsible and onerous duties with credit and to my entire satisfaction. The patients never complained about the quality of the diets. He looked after the rations very carefully. His assistant steward, Cassinath Sadashiv, assisted him to his satisfaction. The expenses were kept within bounds as far as possible. More economy was practised in the way of excluding from admission patients undeserving of hospital charity than in reducing the medical comforts and diets of patients who were in hospital. The principal requirements of the hospital are the same as mentioned in my last report, with the exception of the servants' bathing place, which is now enclosed by a wall.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORT.

THE following season reports for the week ending 9th July 1889 are published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—Rain Karachi 13 cents; average of 7 other stations 28 4-7 cents. River Kotri on 8th 17 feet 7 inches against 13 feet 10 inches same date last year. Preparations for kharif still going on. Cattle in Karachi and Kotri in poor condition.

Shikarpur.—Total rainfall 6 inches 52 cents, but not general; maximum 1 inch 62 cents Larkhana, minimum 7 cents Kukkur. River rising and steady. Kharif preparation general. Mitho embankment abandoned, floods rising and spreading, waterways arranged in railroad, stocks injured and endangered, Larkhana surrounded by embankment now safe. Cotton picking commenced. Season favourable and promising.

Hyderabad.—Kharif cultivation in progress. Rain in 9 talukas; average fall 73 cents. Locusts still in Tando Alahyar Taluka, but no damage done. Agricultural stock unhealthy.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Crops benefited by late rain. Slight rain on 5th. Water-supply good except at tail of New Edenwah.

Ahmedabad.—Rain throughout the district; maximum 4 inches and 50 cents at Modasa, minimum 76 cents at Gogha. Sowings in progress. Locusts passed through Sanand Taluka towards Kadi. Prospects good so far.

Panch Mahals.—2 inches 48 cents rain during the week. Sowing operations vigorously progressive. Public health good.

Kaira.—Rain throughout the district; minimum at Borsad 24 cents, maximum at Kaira 3 inches 42 cents; total at Kaira 13 inches 78 cents. Rain somewhat deficient in Borsad Taluka. Sowing in progress; young crops being damaged in some places in Matar, Thasra, Kapadvanj, and Nadiad Talukas by caterpillars. Agricultural stock good.

Broach.—Satisfactory rain throughout the district; maximum 3 inches and 60 cents at Anklesvar, minimum 10 cents at Hansot, 1 inch and 11 cents at Broach. Cultivation commenced in Anklesvar Taluka. 28 cases of cholera, 13 fatal. Cattle healthy. Prices of food-grains normal.

Surat.—Rain maximum Balsar 7 inches 83 cents, minimum Olpad 84 cents; total maximum Pardi 15 inches 37 cents, minimum Olpad 2 inches 41 cents. Rain throughout the district, but more wanted in Mandvi. Kharif sowing in progress; rice transplantation has commenced in Balsar. Agricultural stock good. Price of food-grains normal. Cholera in Balsar and Pardi, but decreasing; total 18 cases, all fatal.

Khandesh.—Rain throughout the district; maximum 2 inches in Pachora, minimum 25 cents in Pimpalner. Cotton and jowari sowing in progress in all the talukas except four, where it is retarded for want of sufficient rain; other kharif crops not yet sown for want of rain; more rain wanted in Central Khandesh. No improvement in the state of agricultural stock as yet. Small-pox in three and cholera in seven talukas; 147 cases, 67 fatal. Prices of food-grains slightly rising.

Nasik.—Rain 1 cent, total 2 inches 53 cents; maximum at Igatpuri 4 inches 30 cents, minimum at Dindori 3 cents. No rain at all at Niphad, Baglan, and Kalvan. Want of rain felt generally in the district. Sowing commenced in parts of Igatpuri, Nandgaon, and Peint. Condition of cattle generally bad; anxiety felt with regard to Sinnar, Chandor, Malegaon, Baglan, Kalvan, and Niphad owing to destruction of cattle and hindrance to sowing from want of rain. Prices rising in Sinnar, Dindori, Niphad, Malegaon, and Peint. Cholera in parts of Nasik, Igatpuri, Niphad, and Malegaon; cases 96 and fatal 68.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day, heavy on 5th, 8th, and 9th; total of week 11 inches 64 cents; total to date 32 inches 21 cents, being 4 inches 97 cents above average. Average abnormal temperature *nil* on 3rd and 7th, 3° cool from 4th to 6th, and 1° cool on 8th and 9th. Vapour in air excessive on 3rd and 8th, and normal on all other days. Abnormal wind easterly from 3rd to 6th and 8th, wind normal on 7th and 9th.

Thana.—Rain 5 inches 95 cents, total 32 inches 39 cents; rain general. Sowing of kharif crops completed; transplanting commenced. Cholera in Salsette, Vada, Shahapur, Kalyan, and Bhiwndi Talukas; cases 34, fatal 23. Condition of agricultural stock good. Prices, second sort rice, 19 pounds as compared with 22 pounds in the corresponding week last year.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 8th July 1889.)—Rain during the week 8 inches 85 cents, total 37 inches 1 cent. Public health good; small-pox lingers in Pen, Alibag, and Panvel Talukas; measles in Alibag only. Agricultural stock healthy. Condition of crops good; transplantation in progress. Rice, second sort, 20½ pounds; tur dal, second sort, 18½ pounds.

Ratnagiri.—Rain seasonable; maximum 15 inches and 39 cents at Vengurla, minimum 5 inches and 1 cent at Devgad. Transplantation progressing rapidly. Public health good.

Poona.—Slight rain throughout the district, except in peth Ambegaon and taluka Purandhar; maximum 1 inch 36 cents in Indapur Taluka, minimum 5 cents in Poona City; more rain urgently wanted. Sowing of kharif retarded for want of sufficient moisture throughout the Deshi portion of the district. Agricultural stock good. Scarcity of fodder in two talukas. Cholera in Sirur and Haveli Talukas; 48 attacks and 28 deaths. Bajri 27 and jowari 32 pounds in the district, and bajri 25 and jowari 28 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

Ahmednagar.—Rain maximum Jamkhed 1 inch 59 cents, minimum Sangamner 16 cents. Sowing generally retarded for want of rain. Agricultural stock fair. Scarcity of fodder and drinking water in parts. Cholera in parts of Nagar, Kopargaon, Sangamner, and Akola; attacks 203, deaths 115. Bajri 28, and jowari 37 pounds.

Sholapur.—Rain maximum Malsiras 3 inches 72 cents, minimum Karmala 1 inch 54 cents, Hundi and maize crops in Sangola and Malsiras Talukas are flourishing; sugarcane plantations in Sangola, Malsiras, and Barsi Talukas are doing well; sowing operations has been commenced in almost all the talukas; sowing of turmeric in the Barsi and that of chillies and maize in the bagayat lands in Malsiras Taluka has been commenced. Small-pox in Madha Taluka has disappeared; cholera in Sholapur, Barsi, Madha, and Karmala, 309 cases and 146 deaths. Land is being prepared for rabi crops. Weather cloudy. Average prices of food-grain are as before.

Satara.—Rain Satara 20 cents, total 6 inches 79 cents; in talukas maximum Javli 60 cents, minimum Valva 6 cents; no rain in Koregaon and Tasgaon. Sowing of kharif in progress in all talukas except Khatav and Tasgaon, where it is suspended for want of more rain, which is much needed throughout the district. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain maximum Bagevadi 1 inch 17 cents, minimum Bijapur 5 cents. Sowing retarded for want of moisture. Young crops suffering for want of rain in three talukas. Slight cholera in all talukas except Bagalkot. Agricultural condition good.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 1 inch 12 cents, total 18 inches 94 cents; more rain still required for sowing to the north-east. Rice crop promises well. Agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Rain general except in Ron and Navalgund Talukas and sufficient to the west; rainfall during week 74 cents, during season 8 inches 29 cents. Sowing of paddy finished in the western part; sowing of early crops nearly finished in the middle talukas; rain much wanted to the east where early sowing is retarded for want of sufficient rain. Drinking water scarce in Gadag Taluka, Nargund peth, and in the town of Dharwar. Fodder scarce in 2 talukas. Rinderpest, small-pox, measles, fever and ague in parts. Cholera cases 115, deaths 32.

Kanara.—Rain throughout district; maximum Karwar 18 inches, minimum Haliyal one inch 49 cents. Rice plants healthy; transplanting and weeding in progress. Small-pox in five talukas and cattle-disease in two.

Rajkot.—Rain 6 inches 78 cents, total 80 inches 47 cents. Sowing operations in progress. Agricultural stock poor owing to scarcity of fodder.

Wadhwan.—Rain 97 cents, total 4 inches 56 cents. more or less throughout Jhalavad. Weather cloudy and warm. Sowing operations in progress.

Baroda.—Rain 2 inches 21 cents during week, total 12 inches 90 cents Cholera continues in Baroda City, 218 cases, 76 fatal. Sowing in progress; agricultural stock generally fair. Prices bajri 27, wheat 18, rice 17 pounds.

General Remarks.—Rain throughout Presidency Proper and Sind, but deficient in parts of Gujarat, Deccan, and Southern Maratha Country. Sowing progressing in several districts, but retarded for want of sufficient rain in parts of Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Bijapur, and Dharwar. Standing crops good in Sholapur, Belgaum, and Kanara, damaged by caterpillars in four Talukas of Kaira, and suffering for want of moisture in three Talukas of Bijapur. Transplantation progressing in Surat, Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, and Kanara. Fodder scarce in parts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Dharwar, and Kathiawar. Water scarce in parts of Ahmednagar and Dharwar. Prices rising in parts of Khandesh and Nasik.

ALL those who appreciate Lily-white Teeth purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers, should use Kemp & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4

THE MADRAS MILITARY PROSECUTION.

IN a recent issue we reported that the case for the prosecution in the matter of the charges preferred against Honorary Captain George Mathias Dorsey and Store Sergeant W. W. Hogg, of the Madras Gun Carriage Factory, having closed, Colonel J. Macdonald Smith, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, before whom the case was heard at the Egmore Police Court, took time to consider whether he would frame any charge against the accused, who were defended by Mr. C. W. Wilson, of the firm of Messrs. Wilson and King, Solicitors. Captain Dorsey and Store Sergeant Hogg were charged, at the instance of Colonel C. W. Brereton, R.A., Assistant Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras, with the offences of criminal breach of trust by a public servant, and cheating in respect of the sum of Rs. 119-12-6, the property of the Government.

His Worship, having considered the evidence adduced on behalf of the prosecution, on Tuesday morning discharged the accused without framing any charge at all against them. His Worship had a written judgment which he read. He said that the accused were charged with criminal breach of trust and cheating by Colonel Brereton, R.A., in that they had obtained for the use of the Gun Carriage Factory certain goods, having previously arranged the price of the goods with the merchant from whom they purchased them for Government use; that they had obtained the money from Government charging the full rates originally asked by the merchant; that they had paid that full amount to the merchant, and had received re-payment of a part of such money from the merchant on account of the reductions in price agreed upon; the accused were also charged with having in certain cases charged the Government with prices exceeding those asked by the merchant, and that they had appropriated the excess to their own use, The transactions charged were said to have taken place about three years and a half ago. It was, his Worship remarked, a very easy matter to bring those charges, but after such a length of time it was a very difficult matter for the accused to rebut them. His Worship thought that in consequence of that the evidence adduced on behalf of the prosecution required to be very carefully scrutinised. The charges were brought against officers who had risen well in the service from the ranks, one of them being an Honorary Captain, and were highly thought of by their superiors. At the time during which the offences charged were said to have been committed there was a great press of work in the Gun Carriage Factory on account of the Burmese expedition, and that, his Worship said, might be pleaded as an excuse for any mistakes that might have occurred in the entries in the office books. His Worship then detailed the course of business in the Factory, and proceeded to say that in the present cases there were two sets of actions charged against the accused, *viz.*, (1) the repayment to them by the Chetty of the reductions agreed upon; and (2) the preparation of invoices for sums greater than was said to be actually due from Government. The first of these depended solely on the evidence of the merchant and his gomasta, whose evidence was so identical that his Worship said he looked upon it as the statement of but one man. The merchant also produced his day-book and ledger, showing the entries of the transactions. The total refunds said to have been made by the merchant to the second accused for Captain Dorsey amounted to Rs. 92-9-4. The gomasta corroborated his master in every detail, but the Factory lascar who took the blank forms to the Chetty to sign gave evidence to the effect that no part of the money which Sergeant Hogg paid to the merchant was repaid, and that if any repayment was made he would have seen it. The only evidence which his Worship considered satisfactory in any way were the entries in the day-book produced by the merchant. The marchant and his gomasta had said that the interviews spoken to by them in their evidence were brought back to their recollection by the entries in the day-book, and they remembered all the particulars of these interviews. His Worship considered it would be very unsafe to act on those entries as proving re-payment. It was a very curious thing that the whole sum should first be brought in and paid to the Chetty and then the refund given. The easier way would have been to have deducted the refund and pay the difference. His Worship did not understand what motive the merchant could have had in first entering the price he proposed charging, then making a reduction, and making an entry of the difference. He (Colonel Smith) could not bring his mind to believe that the re-payment spoken to were ever made. As to the second set of actions charged against the accused, *viz.*, the appropriation by them of the overcharge made to Government, his Worship said that there was not a tittle of evidence to show that Captain Dorsey had any hand in the preparation of the invoices, neither was there any evidence to show that he (Captain Dorsey) knew that Sergeant Hogg had received the money due on the bills. His Worship, rejected the evidence in connection with this part of the case also as untrustworthy evidence in corroboration of those charges. He could not believe that Sergeant Hogg would have risked his character and his pension for the sake of the paltry overcharges said to have been made. His Worship accordingly directed the immediate discharge of both the accused under Section 253 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Mr. Willie Grant, who appeared for the prosecution, asked that the Government Solicitor might be furnished with a copy of His Worship's judgment.

COOLIE KIDNAPPING.

IN connection with the emigration question there is an interesting account by the District Superintendent of Police at Sambalpur, in the report on the police administration of the Central Provinces, which has just been issued to the public. It runs:—"The subject of coolie smuggling for the tea-estates threatened to be a very serious matter. Complaints poured in from all the surrounding feudatory States of the disappearance of people who, it was suspected, had been smuggled away to the tea-estates. Several persons were rescued here from the coolie agents who had been brought away from their homes under false pretences, and would shortly have been transported had not their bereaved relatives, with the assistance of the police, traced them out in some coolie agency. Many were the devices invented for deceiving the unwary. At last three coolie agents were convicted of kidnapping and wrongful confinement, and three batches of coolies who were unwilling to go on, and complained to the police on the border of the district, were immediately released and turned back. This had the desired effect, and not a single complaint of the disappearance of anyone has since been made."

The Chief Commissioner has called for full information regarding the cases referred to, and his conclusions will be of great value, remarks a contemporary; but in the meantime it may be observed, that while the Police Superintendent's account undoubtedly shows the professional recruiter to be abroad in the land, it also seems to show that the people are beginning to be able to take care of themselves. This, it will be remembered, is contrary to the view advanced by Mr. Tucker in his report regarding the Chota Nagpur district, and if substantiated, is unquestionably a point in favour of a *laisser faire* policy. Mr. Mackenzie's deliverance on the subject will therefore be awaited with interest.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the statement of the opium revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 1889-90:—

	BENGAL. In month of July 1889.	BOMBAY. In month of June 1889.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Estimate	50,92,500	13,00,000	63,82,500
Actual	53,26,200	7,97,225	61,33,425
Better than estimate.	4,53,700	..	..
Worse than estimate.	...	10,02,775	5,49,075

Four sales of Bengal opium and three months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.

	BENGAL. To end of July 1889.	BOMBAY. To end of June 1889.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Estimate	2,03,30,000	48,00,000	2,51,30,000
Actual	2,14,65,775	40,98,250	2,55,64,025
Better than estimate.	11,35,775	..	4,34,025
Worse than Estimate.	..	701750	..

A HUGE native block print of over 300 pages in the Tibetan language has been imported into London. The letters throughout are in embossed silver, and the leaves, some two feet in length, are of a thick glossy black material. Forty pounds was at first offered by the British Museum for this rarity; but on further examination the volume was found to be in a slow but irretrievable state of decay through the damp having been allowed to "get into" the packing-case. So, though the Museum has not a single Tibetan work in its possession, the authorities now offer "nothing." There are only two Tibetan scholars in England, and one of these gentlemen informs me that the decaying treasure is the 93rd volume of the Tibetan Tangyur, and contains a Buddhistic poem of great length, entitled "The Tree of Cogitation," written by one Shubhendra. There is a copy of this work, of equally costly manufacture, in the University Library at St. Petersburg.

CRICKET IN KASHMIR.

THE following match was played on the 7th June between Quai Hais *vs.* T. Atkins, and ended in a draw, as follows:

QUAI HAIS. 1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
W Thuillier, c Seagrave, b Middleton	17		
C M Hadow, b do	11	not out	3
Maj Money, b Seagrave	17	b Ritchie	4
Col Welchman, b Middleton	23	b Seagrave	6
R A Carruthers, c Hadow, b Farrell	17		
Capt Watson, not out	5	b Ritchie	28
J M Nicholls, b Farrell	0		
S F Crocker, b Seagrave	0		
A Wingate, b Seagrave	0		
Extras	6		
Total	96	Total	44

T. ATKINS. 1st Innings.			
Capt Beardmore, c Carruthers, b Welchman	11		
M Moore, b Hadow	12		
Capt Middleton, run out	23		
T Seagrave, c Hadow, b Thuillier	16		
M Farrell, c Carruthers, b Hadow	5		
D Kellett, c and b Hadow	4		
Maj Roberts, b Welchman	1		
M Ritchie, not out	6		
H Twining, c Nicholls, b Welchman	0		
Extras	6		
Total	84		

The following match was played on 1st and 2nd July, and won easily by Old 'Uns:—

WORLD. 1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Capt Beardmore, c and b Thuillier.	8	b Kellett	0
Surg Moore, c Hadow, b Snow	3	c Thuillier, b Snow	25
Col Welchman, b Snow	13	c Kellett, b Thuillier.	12
Maj Money, b Snow	17	b Kellett	29
Capt Watson, b Snow	1	b Thuillier.	17
" Von Donop, not out	36	not out	20
" Harries, absent	0	absent	0
Maj Roberts, c Thuillier, b Hadow	13	b Thuillier.	1
Surg Nicholls, c Kellett, b Hadow	1	ct Farrell, b Thuillier	0
Extras	11	Extras	6
Total	103	Total	128

SUBALTERNS. 1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
W Thuillier, c Money, b Welchman.	2	c Moore, b Welchman.	4
C M Hadow, b Beardmore	0	absent	0
R Snow, l-b-w, b Welchman	1	l-b-w, b Welchman.	7
R Kellett, b Welchman	22	l-b-w, do	1
J Ritchie, b do.	0	run out	7
H J Farrell, st Von Donop, b do	3	not out	23
H G Wharry, b Moore	5	b Moore	8
S Weatherill, not out	1	ct Von Donop, b Welchman.	0
G R Stewart, absent	0	b do.	0
G Twining, absent	0	b Von Donop.	9
Extras	7	Extras	5
Total	41	Total	64

MADRAS.

FUNERAL OF AN AMERICAN MISSIONARY LADY.—A very impressive funeral was witnessed yesterday evening at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Vepery, where a service was held prior to the removal of the remains of the late Mrs. Rudisill, wife of the Rev. A. W. Rudisill, D. D., the Presiding Elder of the Methodist Episcopal Mission. The Rev. Mr. Joss preached the funeral sermon, and was assisted in the service by the Rev. Mr. Cobban, the Rev. Mr. Curtis, and others. The Methodist Sunday School children from four districts were present with banners and proceeded in procession when the coffin was borne by the members of the Church to the General Cemetery on the Perambore Barracks Road. There was a very large gathering, the Church being completely filled. Dr. Miller, C.I.E., was among those present. The deceased who had for many years been connected with Missionary work in this country, was also the editress of a Tamil magazine called "Mather Mithiri" (The Women's Friend).—*Mail*.

THE TRICHOOR CHURCH CASE.—An interesting case was disposed of on Wednesday last at Trichoor, in Cochin, by Mr. Teroovengada Charry, the District and Sessions Court Judge of Trichoor. Mr. Alfred Gomes, Barrister-at-Law, on behalf of Bishop Medlycott, the local head of the Romo-Syrian Church of Malabar, sued for a declaration that the Church of Our Lady of Seven Dolours at Trichoor was subject to the spiritual and ecclesiastical jurisdiction of His Holiness the Pope, on the ground that at its erection in 1812, it had been dedicated to and held in trust for purely Romo-Syrian purposes. The plaint fixed the cause of action as having arisen in October 1874, but claimed that it was continuing. Mr. Norton, for the defendants, pleaded that the Church had always been and still was wholly the property of the Chaldeo-Syrian community, that it had never submitted to or acknowledged the Pope, but only the sway of the Patriarch of Babylon, and that the suit was barred. He pressed for a determination of the issue on limitation, and after argument the Court held the suit was barred and dismissed the same with costs.—*Ibid*.

SUDDEN DEATH AT PONDICHERRY.—Monsieur Gaston Guerre, secretary to the municipality, died suddenly at Pondicherry, early on the morning of Saturday, the 6th instant. He had been ailing for some time, and had been under medical treatment for bronchitis and rheumatism, but he had almost recovered from these complaints and had intended to resume his duties at the office on the Monday following. At 9 o'clock in the evening before he died he seemed comparatively well and free from pain, and he was in better spirits than he had been for some weeks past. He retired to rest as usual, with a servant sleeping in the room. At about 3 o'clock the next morning he suddenly called out to the servant to raise him up and whilst in the act of doing so he fell back and expired before assistance could be summoned, or his parents, who were in the house, could be called. Monsieur Guerre belonged to one of the oldest and most respected families in Pondicherry, his father was the second Mayor of the town elected under the "local self-government" system

PURE PERSONALITIES.

Her ex-Imperial Majesty, Teze Chi, will rank among "the leaders of men" with Semiramis (the wife of Vinus), Queen Elizabeth, who would consent to be nobody's wife, and with Catherine of Russia and Cleopatra of Egypt, both of whom were too much married. Among modern Oriental potentates there have been none, save one, in the present generation whom one would include in the same moral and intellectual species of women with Tezi Chi. This one is the Begum of Bhopal, a true leader of men and born ruler; but her Highness the Begum's little kingdom might easily be stowed away in a little corner of any one of the nineteen enormous provinces—each as large as populous European kingdoms—with which China is divided.

***

Her ex-Imperial Majesty arranged last August to hand over to the young Emperor the government of his enormous Empire early in the present year. But for various reasons the transfer was delayed, though now it has been effected at last. It is just twenty-six years since Teze Chi, now Dowager-Empress, assumed the government of the Chinese Empire. China, then, appeared to be in a state of rapid, hopeless decay. The Central Administration had fallen to pieces, and provinces were in revolt. The Empress did not hesitate to avail herself of the best European talent which wealth and ambition could tempt. And now she has handed over to her successor a China which is not only strong and compact, but which Europe recognises to be one of the greatest Powers of the world.

***

Sir Edward Watkin, the Unionist Member for Hythe, who has just finished a three-and-a-half months' tour in India, is desirous that people with time and money should visit India. It would be good for them if they did. The tour is an education in itself. Sir Edward is seventy years old; but he is a lively traveller for all that. Of course, in talking about India, he is strong on railways, which is just what we should expect of the "Railway King," who is chairman of the South-Eastern, Metropolitan, Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln Railway Companies, and director of other important lines. Sir Edward strongly advocates the extension of the Indian railway system. He is right. There are enormous tracts of prosperous country in India which the railways have not yet tapped. As for cheapening the fares from England to Bombay, we only wish Sir Edward Watkin could do it. The charges are ridiculously high.

***

The Earl of Albemarle, who almost alone survives of the officers who fought at Waterloo, was in his sixteenth year at the time of that famous engagement. The Earl of Albemarle's "Waterloo receptions" have for a long time been one of the memorial events of the year, though the public heard little or nothing about them. In a few years more the last link between this generation and that of the first Napoleon will have disappeared for ever. The Earl of Albemarle still retains a marvellously comprehensive and accurate memory, resembling in this respect the great French chemist Chevreuil, who lately died at the age of 103. The Earl of Albemarle is the link with Wellington, Admiral Wallis, of whom we spoke the other day, and who still retains his faculties, is the link with Nelson's generation.

***

The Hon. R. P. Bruce, Gladstonian Liberal, who retires from the representation of West Fifeshire, is a political cipher. He simply says ditto to his leader's acta. He is a harmless gentleman of thirty-eight. He first saw the light in Canada. His only claims to distinction are "eccial," for he is the son of the late Earl of Elgin and Kincardine. Mr. Bruce retires in order, it would seem, that Mr. Augustine Birrell, the "Obiter Dicta" essayist, who is a devout Gladstonian may quietly take his place. Mr. Birrell has been suddenly "sprung upon," the Fife folk who are accordingly angry. It is a pity that the virtuous Party should have recourse to such tricks. Mr. Birrell was recently the object of overdone laudation by Mr. John Morley, who is one of the wire-pullers in this little business

***

Of the many Englishmen who have adorned the Consular service in the East, few have been better liked, or more deservedly popular than Sir J. H. Fawcett, who has just sent home from Turkey an interesting report on Eastern wines. Sir J. H. Fawcett is a bluff, hearty, downright, honest Englishman. His kindly face is a welcome in itself. He has for a long period been one of the best-liked frequenters of Pera, the quarter of Constantinople, where Englishmen and other Europeans most do congregate, and which, in spite of the unique beauty of its situation, would be a too slow pace but for the few good fellows who are more or less fixtures in it.

***

Dr. Nansen, the Norwegian explorer, is the Colonel Prjevalsky of Greenland. What the Russian did in and about Thibet, Dr. Nansen has done—with certain important differences of course—in the land of ice and snow. It is not a pleasant choice, perhaps, between Greenland and in the hospitable regions of Inner Asia, but the former must be the less attractive. Dr. Nansen some time ago performed the unexampled feat of travelling across Greenland in snow-shoes. These shoes are not quite so neat and small as dancing-pumps, and they are to be exhibited next Saturday evening at the Royal Geographical Society's meeting in Willis's Rooms. A full account of Dr. Nansen's adventurous journey will shortly, it is said, be published by the explorer himself.

***

Among the new D. C. L.'s at Oxford, writes a home paper, Sir Alfred Lyall is one of the two or three most distinguished. He was born at Coulsdon, Surrey, fifty-five years ago. He was one of the few members of the Indian Civil Service of his time who had received something like an Academic education. Anyhow, he was at Eton. Haileybury was the young civilian seminary of Sir A. C. Lyall's early days. Nowadays all that the intending civilian requires (next to a quickly-receptive brain of his own) is a first-rate crammer. Sir A. C. Lyall learned a good deal at Eton; and he has been a student all his life. His career in the Civil Service of India was exceptionally rapid. He became Home Secretary, next Foreign Secretary, and finally (in 1882) Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces. He was a firs-trate departmental official. In his somewhat numerous and excellently written magazine articles on religious, social, and mythological questions of the East, there is plenty evidence of wide knowledge and diligent research, but little or nothing of discovery.

***

Another of the D. C. L.s is Sir Robert Morier, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg. Sir Robert was born sixty-two years ago. He graduated at Balliol College. He began his official career in the Educational Department thirty-eight years ago. Six years after that he accompanied Sir Henry Elliot's mission to Naples. His last three Diplomatic appointments have been to Lisbon, to Madrid, and St. Petersburg. Sir Robert Morier is one of the most popular members of the Diplomatic Service. But there is no discoverable reason why the honour of a D.C.L. should be conferred upon him. There is occasionally, a large incongruity between these literary degrees and the careers and qualifications of people upon whom they are bestowed. Dr. Wolseley, for example, is Adjutant-General of the Army.

***

The Maharajah of Benares, writes the *Echo*, whose death is reported from India, was a fine type of the old-fashioned native Indian chief. When we say old-fashioned, we do not mean unprogressive in ideas. On the contrary, the Maharajah was quite wideawake to the spirit of the time in which he lived. He warmly sympathised with all that was best in English rule and aspiration in the East. The Maharajah of Benares was one of the Grand Old Men of native India. He was about 81 years of age. Opposite to the holy city of Benares, and on the Southern bank of the Ganges, stands his old castle of Ramnuggar—a favourite place of holiday resort at various seasons for European visitors, who have always found in the Maharajah a courteous host, knowing how to dispense his hospitalities with Oriental grace. With its families of labourers, cultivators, artisans, all living on the spot, and all forming, as it were, one community and family, the castle of Ramnuggur must have somewhat resembled a great baronial castle of mediæval Europe.

***

Cardinal Manning's latest haul is a good one. A few days ago, in his private chapel he received into the Church of Rome four Anglican clergymen, one of whom at least has had a somewhat distinguished career. The Rev. C. W. Townsend has been ten years in the Church, was formerly Vice-Principal of the Salisbury Theological College, and more recently head of the Oxford University Mission in Calcutta. It will be rather puzzling to Hindoos to learn that a clergyman who went to India to convert them has himself been converted from his own faith to another.

***

As the Prince and Princess of Wales with their daughters left the Paris Exhibition on Saturday, 16th ult., a young Paris *gamin* ran along with the carriage and tried to grasp the Prince's hand, much to the latter's amusement. The Prince was greatly pleased with his visit; he looked well, and though there was no cheering in the streets, the people all looked well disposed towards him.

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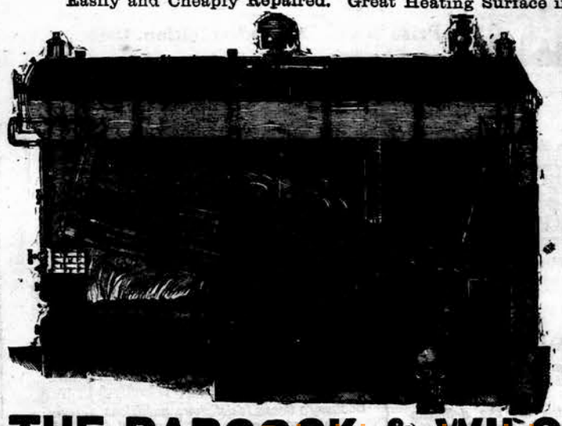

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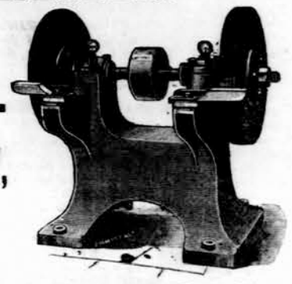

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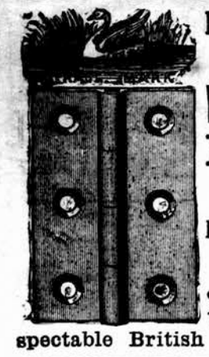

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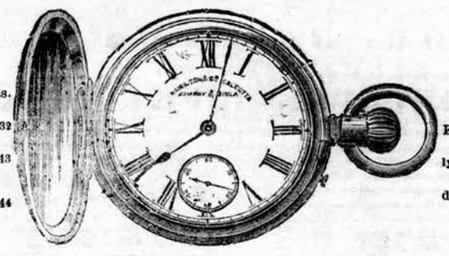

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With	28	45	66	76	120	157	candle power.

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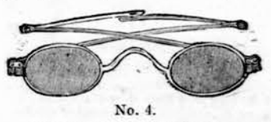

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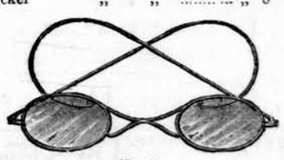

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